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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 93 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1936 TWENTY PAGES

Spanish Govt. Declares War On Fascism

Labour Front Action Tells

POLICE CHIEF RESIGNS

180 Arrests Made: Rioting In Madrid: Business At Standstill

MADRID, April 17.

Traffic and business is at a standstill in consequence of the 24 hour general strike called by the Labour Front who are demanding stronger action against Fascists.

Meanwhile the Cabinet this morning declared the Fascist Movement illegal and ordered all Fascist Clubs to be disbanded.

The Chief of Police resigned and will be instantly replaced by a Socialist. Police with Fascist sympathies will be dismissed.

There have been 180 arrests since yesterday. Rioting occurred this morning in various parts of Madrid, but hitherto without serious results.—Reuter.

MORE ARRESTS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MADRID, April 17.

In addition to 200 Fascists, 25 Civil Guards are reported to have been arrested including a Colonel, a Major and three Captains. Many changes have been effected in the High Command of the Civil Guard.

24-HOUR STRIKE IN MADRID

MADRID, April 17.

The Communist Party and the National Federation of Labour have called a 24-hour strike in Madrid to-day, it is believed as a protest against the Government's dilatory application of the Left Wing programme.

BONCOUR SEES ALOISI

GENEVA, April 17.

The French suggestion to Italy to declare armistice constitutes a chief development in this morning's diplomatic moves. M. Boncour in an interview with Baron Aloisi suggested he wou'd welcome the gesture of goodwill if Italy proclaimed armistice even though only for a few days in order to give the present negotiations a chance of success. Baron Aloisi is understood to have replied that important strategic movements were now developing and thought there was little prospect of the adoption of the suggestion but agreed to refer to Sgr. Mussolini. Mr. Eden saw the Abyssinian delegate Woldemariam and is believed to have discussed the Abyssinian reply to Italy's modified conditions which Reuter is officially informed Ethiopia rejected insisting the negotiations must be within the framework of the League and the spirit of the Covenant.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR BACK HOME

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Allahabad this morning at about 5-20 a.m.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

GRAVE MEETING OF LEAGUE COUNCIL.

GENEVA: April 17.

The Committee of Thirteen having decided that conciliation has failed, must return its mandate to the League. Sr. Madariaga is presenting his report to the Committee of Thirteen to-morrow and to the Council at 10-30 on Monday.

It is expected that the Council meeting will be of extreme gravity.

The report of Sr. Vasconcellos on the working of the Sanctions will also be considered by the Council. Apparently the convening of the Committee of Eighteen has been left to the League Council. That will probably be postponed until after the French elections.—Reuter.

Geneva 'Peace' Talks To End

Committee Of Thirteen's Decision

Italian Plans To Reach Addis Ababa In Three Days

GENEVA, April 17.

The Committee of Thirteen has decided that conciliation has failed.—Reuter's Special.

DESSIE, April 17.

Almost immediate advance towards Addis Ababa is envisaged and hurried arrangements are being made here for the arrival to-night of the Italian General Staff.

To-day, the Eritrean army corps and artillery have arrived, accompanied by a column of over a hundred motor lorries.

The Italian advance towards Addis Ababa commences and it is predicted that the capital will be reached in three days. Engineers have been active during the last few days.

A powerful radio station has already been erected.

Dessie is now linked by telephone with other Italian occupied towns. Scouting patrols who have already progressed south of Dessie on the Addis Ababa road, report that there is no sign of any Abyssinian troops concentration or planned resistance. Abandoned lorries and scores of untethered mules were all they located in the Lake Tsana section.

The latest reports are that the seventh army corps occupied the plain of Balasa westward of the Lake.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ATTACKS ON BRITISH RED CROSS

Right To Claim Compensation Reserved

GENEVA, April 17.

A strongly worded Note by Sir Eric Drummond to the Italian Government on the series of air attacks on the British Red Cross Ambulance in Abyssinia is issued in the League Correspondence. The attacks were delivered at Quoram on four successive days in March.

Sir E. Drummond absolutely denies Italian allegations that they were reprisals for the Red Crossers' firing at bombing planes and says that the British Government after full investigation of the allegations are unable to accept the Italian version of the facts.

He declares that the principal Medical Officer's reports exclude the doubt with regard to the deliberate and unprovoked nature of the attacks. The British Government regards the pretensions advanced in Sgr. Suvich's letter and the accompanying "aide memoire" as due to the not unnatural desire on the part of responsible officers to present excuses for raiding the British ambulance.

The British Government now demands that the Italian Government should give a categorial assurance that clear and definite instructions have been issued that henceforth Italians will exercise utmost care and avoid attacking British Red Cross Hospital and Ambulance in Ethiopia.

Right has been reserved to claim compensation for the damage suffered as a result of deliberate attacks.—Reuter.

GENEVA FACED WITH BREAKDOWN?

PARIS, April 17.

The approaching clash between the English and French delegations at Geneva over the Abyssinia question is theme of comments in majority of newspapers, most of whom agree that a breakdown in the conciliation efforts of Committee of Thirteen is expected shortly after which the Sanctions Committee of Eighteen have to meet.

NO ILLUSIONS.

"Pertinax" in "Echo De Paris" declares: "Nobody at Geneva cherishes any illusions. There is complete divergence between the Italian demands and the League Covenant. The explosion must come at the next meeting. French Government must persist in the view that the German threat puts Italian breach of the Covenant into the background."—Reuter.

MODIFICATION OF ITALIAN TERMS

GENEVA, April 16.

As a result of the intervention of Senor Madariaga, Baron Aloisi has agreed to a slight modification of Italian terms by which the League will be allowed to have an observer, or otherwise be informed of the negotiations.

As a last resort, it was decided to refer the alteration to the Ethiopian delegation, but from the tone of the first Ethiopian note, it is expected that the modification will be rejected.

The Committee of Thirteen, which has adjourned until 4 p.m. to-morrow will then be faced with the necessity of recording that conciliation has failed, which will almost certainly involve the convocation of the Committee of Eighteen.—Reuter.

Abyssinians Claim Another Victory North Of Neghelli

ADDIS ABABA, April 16.

A *communique* claims that an Abyssinian night patrol routed an Italian column north of Neghelli and killed 320 white Italian soldiers and captured six lorries laden with munitions and a motor-car bearing the General's insignia.

Ethiopian losses are stated to be only 17 killed.

ITALIAN BOMBERS OVER ADDIS ABABA

(Special Cable)

ADDIS ABABA, April 17.

Two Italian bombers flew low over the capital this morning and dropped cylinders which exploded, giving out a cloud of red, green and yellow smoke, the Italian National colours.

The population was less panicky than hitherto.

Italian Composer Sinking

(Special Cable)

ROME, April 17.

Composer Ottorino Respighi who was ill for some weeks is sinking.

KING EDWARD AND JAWAHARLAL

'Fantastic' Press Story Contradicted

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

A statement issued by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru says:

"I have just seen a reference to a fantastic story which apparently was started by a Delhi weekly newspaper and later copied by the "Amrit Bazar Patrika."

This story relates that the Private Secretary to the King wrote to me extending an invitation to meet the King. Further, that I was unable to accept this for fear of certain political complications in India. I should like to say that this story is utterly and absolutely without foundation, and I am surprised that any newspaper should have given currency to it."—A.P.

WILL FRANCE VOTE LEFT?

Tussle Between Popular Front And National Front

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, April 17.

Five-thousand candidates are contesting 615 seats in the Chamber elections in which the ballots will take place on April 26 followed by second ballots on May 3.

The number indicates the continued existence of a medley of parties, but the real tussle lies between the Popular Front consisting of Communists, Socialists and a large part of Radical Socialists and National Front of the Centre and the Right.

It is generally believed that the result will be a slight shift to the Left, but at all counts France's attitude towards major international problems is not likely to be affected.

NO WOMAN IN CONGRESS CABINET

Mahatma's Reply To Anusuyabai Kale

NAGPUR, April 17.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and party passed through Nagpur this morning 'en route' to Wardha. They were met at the station by a number of Congressmen.

Gandhiji's attention was drawn to the criticism against his recommendation to omit from the text books poet Bhushan's lyric "Shivabawanee". He maintained the position which he said he would explain at the Sammelan or at a public meeting.

Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, an ex-President of the Nagpur Congress Committee, complained that no lady member was selected for the Working Committee. She wished women were in the opposition, so that they would have got seats like the Socialists. "Start that at home first," replied Gandhiji amidst peals of laughter.—A.P.

POLICE SURPRISE FOR SOCIALIST

Questioned By C. I. D. And Luggage Searched In Train

LAHORE, April 17.

On a warrant issued by an Amritsar Magistrate a prominent Lahore Socialist, returning from Lucknow after attending the Congress session, was questioned by the C.I.D. and his luggage was searched in the train between Amritsar and Lahore. It is stated that nothing was seized.—A.P.

Pt. Jawaharlal's Autobiography

DEDICATED TO "KAMALA, WHO IS NO MORE"

Publishers Unable To Meet Demand For First Edition

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, April 11.

(By Air Mail).

The young directors of Messrs. John Lane the Bodley Head, the British Publishing House known for its many enterprising publications, deserve congratulations of Indian people for making available to them for Rs. 7 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography.

The autobiography was written entirely in prison, except for the postscript and certain minor changes, from June 1934 to February 1935. The primary object in writing these pages, as I could make out from the 250,000 words that have been spread over about 600 pages (demy octavo size) was to enable Panditji to occupy himself with a definite task, so necessary in the long solitudes of gaol life, as well as, to review past events in India with which he had been connected, to enable himself to think clearly about them.

WARNING TO READERS.

In introducing the publication to the readers Panditji says that he began the task in a mood of self-questioning, and, to a large extent, this persisted throughout. He was not writing deliberately for an audience, (a fact which is vouchsafed by the writing which I have been privileged to see by the publishers); but if Panditji thought of an audience, it was one of his own countrymen and countrywomen.

Panditji's attempt in the autobiography was to trace, as far as he could, his own mental development, and not to write a survey of recent Indian history. "The fact that this account resembles superficially such a survey is apt to mislead the reader and lead him to attach a wider importance to it that it deserves," says the author, who therefore desires to warn his reader that this account "is wholly one-sided and inevitably, egotistical; many important happenings have been completely ignored and many important persons, who shaped events, have hardly been mentioned." Panditji has given his explanation for this. He says "In a real survey of past events this would have been inexcusable, but a personal account can claim this indulgence. Those who want to make a proper study of our recent past will have to go to other sources. It may be, however, that this and other personal narratives will help them to fill the gaps and to provide a background for the study of hard fact."

BRITISH OPINION

The publishers invited some of the British statesmen and politicians to have a look at the book. Those who were privileged to read the advance copy of the publication have written in flattering terms to the publishers for their most important book on their Spring List of the year. I shall quote here only two of these many letters, not because of the flattery of the publishers but the tribute paid to the author. Sir Stafford Cripps, the Chairman of the Socialist League of Britain, thinks that Panditji's autobiography should be read by everyone who is interested in the present situation in India. "It (autobiography) shows," adds Sir Stafford Cripps, the idealism which lies behind the Nationalist Movement and discloses the fine temper of Nehru's character."

Sir Stafford points out that "the idea that the Congress and those associated with it are nothing but a band of agitators, which is the view held by so many English people is finally disposed of by the book, and the almost unlimited suffering of the supporters of Indian freedom must convince even the most reactionary Imperialists that the suppression of India by force cannot go for ever. A solution must be found and as Nehru points out that solution can only be upon the basis of true self-determination for the Indian people."

Viscountess Ronda (who edits "Time and Tide") had the privilege of meeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his recent visit to this country. She was pleased with Panditji's autobiography. She found it fascinating reading. "Anyone who wants to understand why there is an Indian Nationalist movement," adds the Viscountess, "shall certainly read it. There is a tone of detachment and gentleness about it, which makes what he has to say extraordinarily telling."

The book will be published in London on April 24. It is a volume that has been got up excellently on rich paper containing 13 plates in collotype. The autobiography opens with the picture of Pandit Motilal Nehru, clad in spotless khaddar and wearing sandals. The author had dedicated his work to his late wife in the following words:

TO KAMALA WHO IS NO MORE

As we scan through over 60 chapters we are taken back to the Indian scene of 1840 to the present day. The author has been outspoken and has discussed frankly some of his colleagues with whom he had been privileged to work for many years and for whom he had the greatest regard and affection.

"I have also criticised groups and individuals," he says, "sometimes perhaps rather severely. That criticism does not take away from my respect for many of them. But I have felt that those who meddle in public affairs must be frank with each other and with the public they claim to serve. A superficial courtesy and an avoidance of embarrassing and sometimes distressing questions do not help in bringing about a true understanding of each other or of the problems that face us. Real co-operation must be based on an appreciation of differences as well as common points, and a facing of facts, however inconvenient they might be. I trust, however, that nothing that I have written bears a trace of malice or ill-will against any individual."

It is not my attempt to review the book as a whole. That ought to be done on another occasion, after the book is published. All that I can say is that the book is bound to be received well in India. Evidence of this was available to me the other day when I called on one of the directors of the Bodley Head. With a happy smile, he assured me that he was summoning his directors early next week to decide upon the date of the second edition. "Yes, I will have to have an early date for the second edition, since I find myself unable to meet the growing demand for the first edition." The publishers have received orders for the book from all parts of the Empire and some of them have come even from Far Eastern countries. When I asked him if there have been any orders from America. I was assured that no English speaking country in the world has overlooked Punditji.

JAWAHAR'S CABINET

Leaders' Promise Of Full Co-operation With President

U. P. WILL STAND BY ITS BELOVED LEADER

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

The announcement of the Working Committee personnel by Pandit Jawaharlal is being received here with mixed feelings by Congressmen, but there is not much surprise. As had been expected in all quarters Pandit Jawaharlal is having a Cabinet which would reconcile the two extremes.

On being interviewed by your correspondent a prominent Congress leader said: "There is nothing to be astonished at in the personnel of the New Working Committee. After the Parliamentary Board's abolition the inclusion of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was a foregone conclusion. Subhas Babu had been consistently avoided from the Congress Working Committee for several years. This was resented by a large number of Bengal Congressmen. This time Subhas Babu had frank discussions with Pandit Jawaharlal while in Europe and after exchange of views it was found that his inclusion would be a source of strength to the Working Committee. Moreover, Government's action in arresting him without even a trial needed Congress expressing confidence in him, especially after Government's declared attitude over the unfortunate letter of Mr. Krishnadas to Mahatma Gandhi.

Whatever others have to say U. P. Congressmen have complete faith in their beloved leader and will blindly follow Pandit Jawaharlal into any course of action he might choose to chalk out for them."

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal did not select his Cabinet off-hand. On the other hand he is reported to having consulted Mahatma Gandhi and a few other prominent Congress leaders. There appears to be no truth in the rumour afloat that certain Working Committee members propose resigning from the Committee in view of Pandit Jawaharlal's declared attitude. I reliably understand that almost all of them have promised full co-operation with the President.

China Maintains Her Exchange Stability

PLAN TO OPEN BRANCH OF HER BANK AT NEW YORK

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK, April 17.

Washington advices state that Conferences among Chinese delegation include a plan for establishing at New York a branch of the Bank of China for the purpose of assisting the Chinese Government in maintaining their exchange stability.

Following the conclusion of the Chinese negotiations, it is believed the Treasury will inaugurate conferences in certain South American Silver producing Countries for the purpose of further stabilizing international monetary value of silver.

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Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted:—A bride for a young, handsome Sarswat M.B.B.S. student. Apply to Box No. 5967, "Bombay Chronicle."

1. PERSONAL.

Indoo, Raiyakwal Brahmin by caste my wife Mrs. Vishnulaxmi aged about forty, anybody knowing her whereabouts may communicate to Rameshchandra Damodar Bhat, C|o. "Sardargrih" Bombay No. 2. (5948).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Typist and Correspondence Clerk. Apply Box No. 5953, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Trained, Untrained Actors, Actresses for Film Company. Apply with Qualifications, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5965).

Wanted—Competent Persons to organise sale of our Tea. Fixed allowance and commission. T. Hansraj Bros., 14|2, Old China Bazaar St., Calcutta. (5913).

Wanted—A London returned Cutter with a very good experience throughout in both the English and Indian garments. Permanent job with good future prospects in a big tailoring firm of old standing. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5968 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced M.B.B.S. to conduct the medical examination of students of a local High School, twice a year, and to give 12 lectures on Physiology, Hygiene and First Aid in a year. Apply stating remuneration to Box No. 5935, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Gujarati knowing experienced Female L.C.P.S. for Maternity and Female Outdoor Work in Kathiawar State apply with minimum salary expected and copies of testimonials to Box No. 5922 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Motor Engineer to take charge of a fleet of cars in the mofussil. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms, age, nationality, religion and previous experience to Box No. 2988, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for the Gujarati A. V. High School, Rangoon, (1) an experienced Gujarati Graduate, holding B.T. or equivalent degree, for the post of Assistant Head Master on Rs. 150—10—220. (2) Six experienced Gujarati undergraduates holding teacher's diploma on Rs. 65—5—150. One of these seven will be appointed also as Hostel Superintendent and as such will receive free boarding and lodging for himself alone plus an allowance of Rs. 15|- over his salary. Applications stating age and experience and whether applicants are qualified and willing to work as Hostel Superintendent should be addressed so as to reach the undersigned latest by 5th May, 1936. Selected candidates will have to join about 1st June. K. M. Desai, Hon. Secretary, 74, Mogul Street, Rangoon. (5954.)

.. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Clerks and Typists for Bank. Security essential. Those with experience need apply Box 5972, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted:—Mill-Store-Clerk, Accounts Clerk, Electrical line Salesman, Stenographer, Graduates, Teachers, B.A., B.T., S.T.C. Also Lady doctors M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S., Nurses. Apply personally Royal Service Agency, 14 Hamam Street, 2nd floor, Raja Bahadur Mansion, Fort. (5973).

Wanted: An influential, energetic and well experienced gentleman of high status as Branch Manager for the Bombay Branch Office of the Reliance Assurance Company, Ltd., Bangalore, to be opened shortly. Salary according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 1000 is essential. Apply with testimonials before 30-4-36 to Messrs. Thirupathi Balija & Co., Managing Agents.
2990

M.T.B. College, Surat,—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected are invited so as to reach the Principal before 15th May for the posts of (1) Professor (Lecturer) in English, (2) Professor (Lecturer) in Physics, (3) Professor (Lecturer) in Mathematics, (4) Demonstrator in Chemistry and (5) Lecturer in Persian to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. (2856)

12. TO BE LET.

To Let. Florence Lodge Bungalow and Guest House, furnished in Matheran. Apply A Bana, 175 Samuel Street (Khoja Mohlla). (5974).

Matheran Green Wood Bungalow, Excellent view, fully furnished, six bed rooms, drawing, dining, kitchen, servants' quarters, three verandahs, electric lights. Apply Mrs. Sudderwalla, Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (5960).

To Let Olympia House, near Race Course, large commodious, fully furnished up-to-date bungalow, with four big bedrooms and attached bathroom, with running water, hall, dining room and grand verandah commanding beautiful view, kitchen, store room and servants' quarters, suitable for large families, rent moderate. Apply Chhoi Silk Mill Office, 267, Hornby Road, or B Patel, Savoy Hotel, Matheran. (5959).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Airy and well-ventilated blocks and rooms for Hindoos in Irani Building No. 20L, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Inquire 2nd Floor, Pai Brothers or Irani, New India Assurance Co., Fort. (5961).

21. OFFICES WANTED.

Wanted small office premises, preferrably Sub-tenant on Hornby Road, Apollo Street, or Churchgate Street. Apply Box No. 5944, "Bombay Chronicle".

44. MEDICAL.

Piles cured without operation. Try Glorex best German (Cheap, infallible, radical) herbs cure. Marvellous results everywhere. Stockists Kemp, S. Brothers, Lavchand Varajdas, Popular Pharmacy. (5969).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (5866).

Diplomas in Commerce—(Insurance, Banking, Secretarial, Accountancy, Business-Organisation,) Expeditiously obtained. Mayrose School of Commerce, 56, Abdul Rehman Street, Opp. Imperial Bank, Bombay. (5958).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted immediately for a flourishing Laundry, a partner for the extension of its business. Substantial and sure profits to investors. Apply personally between 8 to 12 a.m. The Regular Power Laundry, Matunga, G.I.P. (5962).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

For Sale—Offers are invited for a building at Cumbala-Hill. Overlooking sea, fully tenanted. Strongly built and open on all sides. Apply Gilbert Lodge Co. Esplanade Road. (5957).

For Sale a Big Palatial Bungalow on Tejpal Road, at Ville Parle, with a large garden, very near the Station. For particulars apply Box No. 5947, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Immediate Sale a new building at Sandhurst Road, fetching good rent. Apply Box No. 5945 "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

World famous Astrologer Pandit Shankar Shastri Hosritti is in Bombay for a few days and can be seen by appointment between 12 and 6 p.m. at Anandashram, Vacchagandhi Road, Gamdevi. (5962).

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Cotton threads tape making, balling, printing machinery, 18", 24" Hydro-Extractors; 72" Calendering Laundry; charcoal gas producers for kerosene engines and motor trucks, prices cheap. Dinshaw, 47, Apollo Street. (5963).

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Public Notices.

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL, GIRGAUM.

THE CENTENARY of the School will be celebrated towards the end of this year and it is proposed to send, at a later date, details of the Centenary Programme to all past students of the School. The Principal would be grateful if past students of the School will kindly notify their names and addresses to—

THE REV. W. WYATT,
Robert Money School, Girgaum.
3011

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

LOST OR MISLAID

TEMPORARY RECEIPTS in respect of 100 Shares Nos. 133520| 133544; 803570|803594; and 484320| 484369 of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation), in the name of Mr. Narmadeshwar Shukla, have been LOST, MISLAID, or STOLEN. Any claim for these shares should be notified to the Liquidators at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay; otherwise the sale proceeds for these shares will be paid to the abovenamed owner.
Bombay, 15th April, 1936.
5952

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, THANA.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED PERCENTAGE TENDERS are invited from approved contractors for construction of a submergible causeway on Ulhas River at Badlapur in 9/6 of Kalyan Badlapur Road (Kalyan Taluka) estimated to cost approximately Rs. 50,500.

(2) Tender forms will be available for issue from the 23rd of April, 1936, at a cost of Rs. 5 each: Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 2 p.m. on 5th May 1936.

(3) Earnest money of Rs. 500 in currency Notes should be paid to the credit of the District Local Board Thana into the Thana Treasury. The chalan received therefor must accompany each tender.

(4) All necessary information can be had at the office of the undersigned (P. W. D. Branch) on all working days during office hours.

(5) District Local Board Thana does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

AKBAR A. DIVKAR.
President,
District Local Board, Thana.
Dated 15th April 1936
3013.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.
And
IN THE MATTER OF CRAVEN BROTHERS (INDIA), LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 209(1) of the Indian Companies Act 1913 that a Meeting of the Creditors of Craven Brothers (India), Ltd., (in voluntary Liquidation) will be held at the Office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1936, to determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the undersigned.

Dated the 14th day of April, 1936.

C. N. CAROE,
Liquidator.
3015

NOTICE.

The business of Craven Brothers (India), Ltd., will be carried on as before by Craven Brothers (Manchester), Ltd., with its Head Office in Calcutta.

CRAVEN BROTHERS (Manchester) LTD.,
19|C, British Indian Street.
Calcutta.
3015

S. S. "PACIFIC MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 17th April, 1936, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for countersignature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager.
Oriental Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID

The original as well as Duplicate Share Certificates in respect of two shares Nos. 206867 and 206868 of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Gulamali Mirzaali have been LOST, MISLAID or ACCIDENTALLY DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Bank, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicates of the same will be issued to the above party.
Bombay, 15th April, 1936.
5950

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 856 OF 1930.

NANALAL BHUKHANDAS MARFATIA ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
KRISHNARAO RAGHUNATH RANE & Ors. ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 18th December, 1930 and Judges orders, dated 15th February, 1935 and 18th October, 1935 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 21st April, 1936, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece of Kharaba land situate at Juhu, Bombay Suburban, admeasuring 6897 square yards or thereabouts and bearing land Revenue Survey No. 46, Pot No. 1 and Entry No. 181.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Hiralal M. Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 23 Meadows Street, Cama Chambers Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1936.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAJ,
Offg. Commissioner.
3014.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HAJI OSMAN POONAWALA MAHOMED HASAM ISMAIL, DR. JAN MAHOMED I SAYANI and MAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN, the Trustees of the Haji Adam Sidick Charitable Trusts have contracted to sell to our client their immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, demise, bequest, trust, inheritance, possession, charge, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or interest not so made as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Bellasis Junction Road at Byculla in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 465 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 528, 2848, 2848, 2975 and 2976 new No. 7773 old Survey Nos. 2421 and 3 & 2/4367, New Survey No. 3879 and Cadastral Survey No. 1349 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 687, Old Street Nos. 58-64 and New Street Nos. 63-75 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North East by Bellasis Road, on or towards the South East by the sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Jusub Isaak and partly by the Dargah, on or towards the West by Huzaria Street formerly known as Nagpada Tank Street and on or towards the North West by the sweepers passage and beyond it by the property formerly of the Trustees of Haji Adam Sidick Trust and now of Borah Hussain Haveliwalla.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1936.

LITTLE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3017.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JIWANLAL KISHORDAS SHAH ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Jiwanlal Kishordas Shah, deceased, who died at Baroda, on or about the 16th day of July, 1935 and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 9th day of April, 1936, to Bai MANGU, widow of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administratrix at the Office of the undersigned her attorneys at Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1936.

UNVALA & CO.
Attorneys for the administratrix.
3016.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, RICH CARPETS OF DIFFERENT SIZE AND DESIGNS, CHINAWARE, ETC., AT DREAMLAND, MOUNT MARY HILL, BANDRA.

Messrs BENNETT and CO. will (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 19th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction furniture such as dining table, sideboard, dinner wagon, china cabinet, side-serving tables, chesterfield suites, glass top centre tables, peg tables, writing desks, book cases, chinaware, brass pots, fancy drawing-room chairs, teapoys, almirahs, Gents and Lady's fancy dressing tables, verandah furniture, low chairs, hall-stands, marble top tables, easy-chairs, reclining sofa and cane chairs, etc.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

Sale of property, situate at Bahamanwada, advertised to take place (To-day) Saturday, the 18th has been postponed to Saturday, the 25th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. BANKER & Co.

JEWELLERY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 19th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Poly Clinic Building, New Queen's Road, Opp. Roxy Talkies. A lot of assorted valuable jewellery consisting Diamond and Emerald Necklaces, Bracelets, Bangles, Earings, Pendunts, etc., Single Diamond Rings (Ratis 1-3-5-7-10) Pearl Necklaces, Bangles, Nose Rings, Eartops, etc., Emerald Necklaces, Diamond and Ruby valuable set.

Jewellery on view 2 to 7 p.m.
Catalogues are ready.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES, BEING THE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MULGAO, CONDITA, CHAKALA, BANDIVLI, MAROL & MAJAS.

The undersigned will sell without reserve at the Chakala Cross in Cosbeach Rai at the junction of the Andheri Marol and Chakala Roads, a mile from the Andheri Station, on the road to Marol Road, very valuable immovable properties, situate at Mulgao, Condita, Chakala, Bandivli, Marol (Demli) and Majas on SUNDAY, the 19th day of April, 1936, at 4-30 p.m.

All the properties will be sold at the Chakala Cross in Cosbeach Rai one after the other and if all lots are not sold that day, the lots unsold will be sold on SUNDAY, the 26th April, at 4-30 p.m., at the same place.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE ESSEX, MOTOR-CAR No. 1015-1931 Model, Four seater, four cylinder, self starter, and one British Standard car 1928 model 4 cylinder, 9 H.P. 4 seater also one Buick and Morris Cowly motor cars in perfect running order. By order of the parties concerned TO-DAY (SATURDAY) at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at 6-12 Bruce Street, Fort, Auctioneers D. MISTRY & CO., Tel. No. 22801.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Improvements) Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 22nd April 1936 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building St. No. 82-84: 57-61 Case Nos. 30: 38 Grant Road: Khandia Street.

ALSO AT 4-30 P.M.

Building Street Nos. 209 & 213: 136-138: 128, 130: 132 & 134: 3-5 Case No. 230 & 231 Musjid Bunder Road and Dhobi Street.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR, MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND DEAL-WOOD BOXES.

By the order of the Commanding Officer, No. 26 M. T. Co., R.I.A.S.C., Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 21st April, 1936, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Assay Buildings, Colaba, one Wolsely Touring Car, Deal-wood boxes, Motor accessories, Jacks, pumps, etc.

SALE OF SUNDER VILLAS AT LOUISA POINT, MATHERAN.

Under instructions from the official Assignee (1) the above bungalows with out houses denoted as Plot No. 66 about 2 acres 32 gunthas and (2) the furniture therein will be sold by public auction at the Official Assignee's Office, Bombay on Monday 11th May 1936 at 12-30 noon

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

RUNNING FROM YESTERDAY
One of the GREATEST Romances of all times !!
SHARDA
MOVIETONE'S
Sjt, B. K. Dave
PRODUCTION
JANE-ALAM
ANJUMAN-ARA
Starring:
Ace of Stunts
Mr. VITHAL
with Ravishingly Beautiful
Noorjehan
and the Punjabi Parrot
Now running at
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays: at 2-45

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REVISED PASSAGE RATES from Bombay to Bombay via China-Japan-San Francisco—(via Honolulu) or Vancouver Seattle-New York or Montreal-Southampton or Liverpool-London or Marseilles or Naples—and Colombo
1ST CLASS THROUGHOUT

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Grade A from	175-14-7
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1st class to New York via Japan and Pacific including Rail across U. S. A., Cabin class Atlantic, 1st class London-Bombay via Colombo

	£
Grade A from	164-14-6
Grade B from	151-18-6

2nd class to New York via Japan and Pacific inounding Rail across U. S. A., Cabin cl Atlantic, 2nd class London-Bombay via Colombo.

	£
Grade A from	119-19-4
Grade B from	106- 7-4

2nd class to New York via Japan and Pacific including Rail across U. S. A., Tourist Atlantic, 2nd class London-Bombay via Colombo

	£
Grade A from	104- 4-9
Grade B from	90-12-9

For particulars of passage and sailings etc., please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Lloyds Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041. Telegram: "YUSEN"

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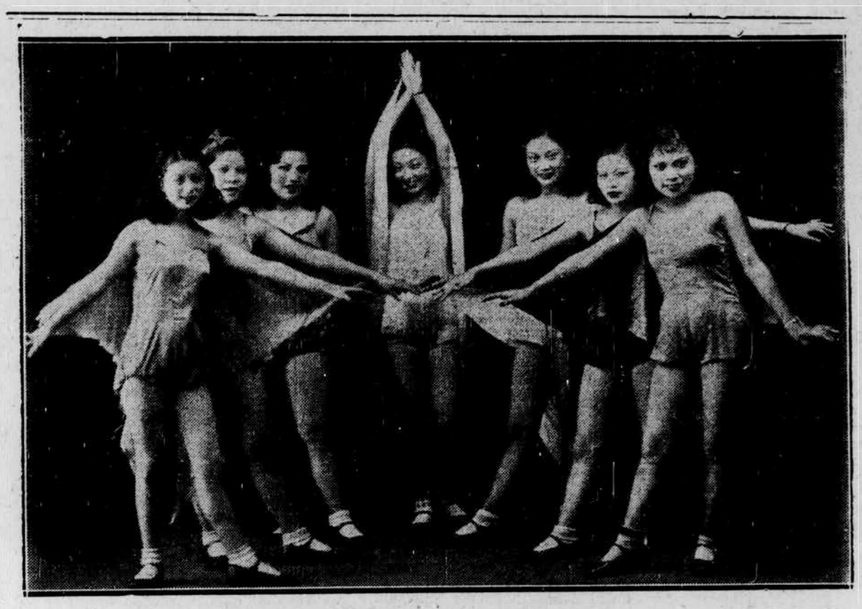
on 17 April, 2017

FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"Moscow Nights" At Regal—"Last Of The Pagans" At Central—"Anne Okley" At Pathe—"The Goose And Gander" At Opera—"King Of The Damned" At Excelsior— Chiang-Wei Revue At Capitol—Grace Moore's "One Night Of Love" At Wellington—"G-Men" At Plaza

"The Dragon Murder Case" forthcoming photo-play at Pathe.



"The Chiang-Wei Review" starts season this evening at the Capitol.

"King of the Damned" at the Excelsior this week.

STORY OF THE CONVICTS

King Of The Damned At Excelsior

"King of the Damned" at the Excelsior to-night is a picture strikingly impressive and has originality. The story is full of vivid and gripping incidents, enacted against grimly realistic backgrounds. Conrad Veidt has a part that gives him great scope for his uncommon sincerity and dignity. He gives a finely convincing study of selfless heroism. Noah Beery is responsible for a telling performance and another comes from Cecil Ramage. Helen Vinson, only woman in the picture is graceful and sympathetic.

Life in a convict settlement is pictured most realistically in the Gaumont-British film "King of the Damned." Conrad Veidt and Noah Beery are convicts who plan to head their fellow prisoners in a revolt. This provides scope for many exciting scenes. The bombardment of the settlement by a cruiser, the bursting shells, the crumbling buildings, the fleeing convicts, all contribute to the making of an extremely thrilling and true-to-life film. The film was directed by Walter Forde, and the supporting players are Helen Vinson and Cecil Ramage.

In the Gaumont-British film "King of the Damned," directed by Walter Forde, Conrad Veidt plays the part of a convict who having spent several years in a penal settlement plans to lead his fellow convicts in a revolt. A striking point about the plot of the film is the dog-like devotion with which all his helpers serve him. Throughout the film the convicts are agitating to begin the revolt, but Veidt's coolness and forethought saves them from what might have been a complete fiasco.

One of the Veidt's cronies—the hard-drinking Mooche, played by Noah Beery—kills a warder, and is about to be punished for his crime with the dreaded garrotte, when the signal for the start of the revolt is given. Then ensues a scene of colossal spectacle—warders and officers fight for their lives with machine guns and revolvers; convicts, mad with the thought of revenge, recklessly throw bombs, or anything on which they can lay their hands. Yet throughout the whole of this the devotion to their leader is obviously uppermost in the minds of the convicts.

"ANNIE OAKLEY"

At The Pathe

Characterized by strong dramatic action, romantic interest and scenic colour, "Annie Oakley", Barbara Stanwych's new starring vehicle which opens to-day at Pathe. It is a grand screen entertainment decisively expressed, finely acted, understandingly directed.

"Annie Oakley" presents with graphic faithfulness many of the colourful episodes in the career of the Ohio backwoods girl who years ago with the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show amzed the world with her marvelous shooting skill.

Annie Oakley is pitted against Toby Walker, expert vaudeville marksman Lost in feminine rapture over her handsome opponent Annie permits him to win; but her brilliant performance causes Jeff Hogarth to sign her for the show.

Touring America with Toby, Annie falls in love with him, but they remain bitter professional—"it's good showmanship". A mishap injures Toby's eyes slightly and he accidentaly shoots Annie. Buffalo Bill is led to believe by Jeff who is also in love with

"Last of the Pagans" at the Central from this evening.

Annie that the act was deliberate and fires the marksman.

Annie returns to Toby, now working in a shooting gallery, after a successful tour abroad before the crowned heads of Europe in the happy denouement.

George Stevens directed.

"Annie Oakley" R.K.O. Radio Picture from Joel Sayre and John Twist's adaptation of the original story by Ewart Adamson and Joseph Fields.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL DRAMA

At The Regal

'Moscow Nights' at the Regal is a film to be seen. It is the first film to be put out by a new company, General Film Distributors, Ltd., it is the first Denham Production, made at London Film Studios; it is the first British picture of the famous Continental star, Harry Baur, and it is the first starring vehicle of the beautiful Penelope Dudley Ward, Anthony Asquith has directed the film with skill and originality.

'Moscow Nights' is responsible for bringing to the screen three players who, it is anticipated, by their magnificent performances will reach the heights of stardom. Harry Baur gives a performance which sweeps across the screen with power and vitality; Penelope Dudley Ward more than fulfils the promise she showed in her first film—'Escape Me Never'—and Laurence Oliver, for the first time, has a role worthy of his talents.

The story tells of a peasant's adoration for a beautiful young society girl and her love for a penniless young Russian officer, who become involved with his rival gambling. In an endeavour to find the money he becomes entangled in a network of espionage which leads to his arrest and Court Martial.

Scenes probably unparalleled in their brilliance and dramatic intensity have been created by Anthony Asquith, and include a colossal ballroom spectacle vieing in realism with the Court Martial scene which provides the dramatic climax to the film.

Harry Baur, Laurence Olivier and Penelope Dudley Ward give inspired performances, and brilliant support is given by Athene Seyler, Morton Selten, Robert Cochan and Hay Petre.

"Moscow Nights" with Harry Baur and Penelope Ward at the Regal from to-night.

KAY FRANCIS & GEORGE BRENT IN FIRST COMEDY-ROMANCE

At The Royal Opera House

One of the gayest and yet most exciting comedy dramas, involving both the theft of hearts and of costly jewels makes its local premiere at the Royal Opera House to-day under the title of "The Goose and the Gander."

Kay Francis and George Brent are again teamed in the romantic leades. They make an excellent pair of screen lovers, and carry out their characterization with great artistry. Ravishing Kay Francis, stately and beautiful, plays the part of an ex-wife whose millonaire husband Ralph Forbes had fallen for the wiles of a pretty blonde, married her, and then attempts to flirt with his first wife.

Kay tries to seek revenge, and the plot centres about her attempt when she manoeuvres, wife number two and an escort, bound on a philandering trip to a mountain resort, all under the same roof. Accidentally a gentlemanly jewel robber and his "Moll" also are side tracked into the lodge through the connivance of Georgianna, (Kay Francis) who operates through a gas service station. There follows a series of episodes that are most exciting and at the same time uproariously funny. The untangling of the mirital mix up which is endeavoured to a solution, is extremely embarrassing as well as exciting to a pitch, leading up finally to a most amazing climax.

Genevieve Tobin gives an excellent characterization of the vampish blonde, while Ralph Forbes gives a fine performance as the philandering husband, and Clair Dodd as the gentlemanly burglar's "Moll," cold calculating chiseler.

"The Goose and the Gander" may well be called the seasons smartest laugh-hit, blended with humour and thrills, excitement and romance, that go a long way off to make this picture an exceptionally fine entertainment. Film-goers would do well not to miss this one to lighten any evening after a hard day's work.

"G-MEN" AT THE PLAZA

Warner Brothers' thriller of the American gangster menace, "G-Men" is put on at the Plaza from to-day. The picture was a great hit in Bombay when shown last year and its revival should be welcomed by many who have missed it before.

The picture deals with the gangster problem from a new angle. Unlike previous films of the kind, the hero is the Federal Agent who tracks down the most terrible gang of gangsters. Among the most thrilling scenes is the one in which an arrested gangster is rescued from the police by his col-

(Continued in Col. 7)

CHINESE REVUE AT THE CAPITOL

Black Magic Sorcery And Dancing

Since the time when rabbits were first produced from a top hat, the art of professional deception (quite harmless of course) has never languished for man enjoys being deceived on the stage and exhibits a touching faith in the magician in whose care he places his most cherished valuables ... sacred objects which even the wife is never allowed to hold.

Mr. Liang Tian, the most famous magician the mysterious Orient has yet produced will be appearing at the CAPITOL CINEMA with the immense company of Chinese artistes from Saturday 18th in THE CHIANG WEI REVUE

Elerie.....ticlish black majic..... sleep walking... mesmerism... hypnotism are things which come as easily to Mr. Tian as swearing does to you. He will tame the fiercest beat with but one look of the eye...somewhat similar to your technique on the beach front. Beautiful woman will be created out of milk and honey... if you suffer from that embarrassing malady cleptomania...or are the type who feverishly scan the advertisements in American magazines in search of relief...all you have to do is to place yourself under the magic eye of the great Tian and lo and behold... your troubles will all be at an end.

From sorcery...necromancy thought-reading and such like pleasantries the audience will be whirled away to a land of song and beauty.....broken glass will be whirled away to a land of song and beauty.....broken glass will no longer be swallowed...the tips of snakes' heads will cease to be devoured by a hungry man... instead of this you will beat time to the attractive rythm of Miss Pun Van Chu (same to you with knobs on) China's public menace Number One. It is said of this fair creature that scores of the young bloods of her country have been slain in mortal combat... whilst strugging for her fair hand. The daughter of millionaire parents...she refused everything and succumbed to the lure of the footlights.

The CHIANG WEI REVUE is something that has never been seen before...it is unique entertainment cram full of fun dancing and melody. Be sure to get a seat in time.

"Annie Oakley" with Barbara Stanwyck at the Pathe this week.

GRACE MOORE AT THE WELLINGTON

"One Night Of Love"

"One Night of Love" comes to the Wellington this week by special request trailing clouds of glory from all over the world. It has created the biggest sensation of any picture shown in India. The success of this picture is due, first and foremost, to the wonderful singing of Grace Moore. Surely no voice has been more beautifully recorded and her rendering of light opera—particularly the area from Madame Butterfly, is truly delightful, while apart from her voice, her charm and acting ability are very considerable. The plot of this supermusical offers an ideal opportunity for vocal virtuosity. Tullis Carminate, Mona Barrie, Lyle Talbot, Louis Alberm are simply splendid, but it must once again be emphasised that it is the combination of a lovely voice and beautiful music that render "One Night of Love" and utterly charming entertainment well worth seeing again and again.

"LAST OF THE PAGANS"

Mala And Lotus At The Central

Dreamy romance of the South Seas; the fury of a tropical typhoon; maelstroms of primitive passions and emotions, and the haunting loveliness of a Pacific Paradise—all these elements are woven into a sometimes haunting, sometimes exciting, sometimes romantic drama in "Last of the Pagans," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's saga of the islands now showing at the Central Cinema.

PLENTY OF THRILLS.

It is gripping entertainment of an unusual sort, therefore hard to describe. It has thrills galore. It shows the audience intimate details of native life to rise to a crescendo of emotion, and it tells a delicately romantic story of love. And it is all set in island scenery of almost breath-taking beauty.

Mala, Eskimo actor, and Lotus Long play hero and heroine, the rest of the cast being composed of natives of the coral island where the picture was five months in the making under the direction of Richard Thorpe. The only white players in the cast are a few sailors and overseers enlisted on the islands.

Thorpe's deft direction brings out the fine dramatic highlights and intimate artistic touches in the portrayal of native life and customs, their barbaric dances and ceremonies and the haunting loveliness of the theme of John Villiers Farrow's story. Clyde De Vinna's photography is arrestingly beautiful.

AN ESCAPE AT SEA .

The actual filming of an island typhoon, the battle between Mala and the wild boar, the cave-in in the potash mine, and other exciting episodes with sharks and swordfish add thrills to the unique entertainment. The escape at sea in the height of the storm is another thrilling dramatic highlight in the enthralling story of a vanishing race.

"Last of the Pagans" is more than screen entertainment for it veritably bares the soul of a gentle people of enchanted islands whose only enemy is the white man's civilization.

(Continued from Col. 4).

leagues. Good comedy is provided by smart and crackling dialogue and there is also a delicate thread of romance running through the story. It is an entertaining drama superbly enacted by a cast which includes James Cagney, Margaret Lindsay and Pat O' Brien.

"The Goose and the Gander" with Kay Francis and George Brent at the Opera from this Saturday.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

SATURDAY, 18TH APRIL
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs

12-25 to 1 p.m. A description of the ceremony at the Gateway of India on the departure of Earl of Willingdon, and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon, Relay of the Farewell Address by the Corporation of Bombay and His Excellency's Reply.
1 p.m. Lunch Hour Selections.
5-15 p.m. Final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
5-50 p.m. Description of the arrival at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, of the Marquess of Linlithgow.
6-6 p.m. (Relay of Hockey Continued.)
6-30 p.m. Gazals and Qualis. Allabux.
7 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Violin Solos. G. N. Joshi of Aundh.
7-30 p.m. News in Hindi.
8 p.m. Light Classical Music. Mrs. Shrimatibai Narvekar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Around the Town. An Airman's Diary.
10 p.m. Jules Craen and his Quintet.

Delhi Programme

SATURDAY, 18TH APRIL
VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kcs

12-25 noon. Running commentary on the departure of H. E. Earl of Willingdon and Countess of Willingdon from the Gateway of India, address by the Municipal Corporation and His Excellency's reply. (A Relay from Bombay).
1 p.m. Time Signal. I. B. S. Orchestra. 'Mian ki Todi'.
1-10 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri—Kafi.
1-20 p.m. Ghulam Farid. Ghazals.
1-30 p.m. Anjuman Ara Begum. 'Buri Rasmeen'.
1-45 p.m. Zohra of Lahore. Ghazals.
1-55 p.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. Thumri.
2-5 p.m. Farhad of Hoshiarpur. Clarionet.—Allaya Bilawal.
2-10 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Rasiya.
2-20 p.m. Ghulam Farid. Ghazal.
5-50 to 6-5 p.m. A description of the arrival at Viceroy's House, New Delhi of the Marquess of Linlithgow. Commentary by Major Francis Yeats Brown.
6-5 to 6-20 p.m. A Relay from the Durbar Hall, Viceroy's House, New Delhi of the Taking of the Oath of Office by the Marquess of Linlithgow.
At approximately 7 p.m. His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, will broadcast a message to the Peoples of India from the Viceroy's House, New Delhi.
8-15 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Ghazals.
8-25 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 'Nindon ki Basti'.
8-35 p.m. Sardar Husain. Violin Khammaj.
8-40 p.m. Zohra of Lahore. 'Kis Wajah se Lab par Mere Faryad Na Ati'. Woh Chot Nahinkabhi thi jo yad na ati'. (Dagh.).
8-50 p.m. Ghulam Farid. Punjabi N'at.
9 p.m. Kallo Bai. Thumri.
9-10 p.m. Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba.—Kalangra.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Mirza Jangi. (A Comedy.) By Mirza Azim Beg Chughtai.

Calcutta Programmes

SATURDAY, 18TH APRIL
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs.
49.10 metres, 6.109 kcs.

12-25 p.m. Description of the departure from the Gateway of India at Bombay of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon; a relay of the Farewell address by the Bombay Corporation; and His Excellency's reply.
12-36 p.m. SP. A Studio Programme by Messrs T. E. Bevan and Co., Ltd. ('Columbia' Recording). Piano Solo by Arthur Schwartz. 'Follow the Sun'.—Medley.
Turner Layton. 'On Treasure Island'. 'Sailing Home with the Tide.'
Armando Di Piramo and his Orchestra. 'Two Guitars'. 'Hungarian Caprice'.
The Rocky Mountaineers. Intro: 'Springtime in the Rockies'. 'They cut down the Old Pine Tree', etc.
Lecuona Cuban Boys. 'Tabou'.—Afro-Cubano. 'Amapola'.—Rumba.
Garde Republicaine' Band of France. 'Lohengrin'.—Prelude to Act III. 'Tanhauser'.—Grand Maich.

Hilderagde—with Mantovani and Orchestra 'Love is a Dancing Thing'. 'Thanks a Million'.
Billy Mayer plays his Caliseum 'Twenty to One'. 'Twenty to One'—Selection. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Talk by B'snu Sarma.—'Strange Beliefs and Customs of the World.'
2-06 p.m. Recorded Selections.
2-36 p.m. Talk by Mrs. Bella Halder. (a) Women's World. (b) A Glimpse of Turkistan.
4-50 p.m. SB. Beighton Hockey Tournament. Relayed from the C. F. C. Ground.
5-50 p.m. Description of the arrival at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, of the Marquess of Linlithgow.

6-06 p.m. Piano Recital by Surendra Nath Sircar.
6-16 p.m. Educational Broadcast. Talk on the Birth of Photography by Sj. Ranjit Chandra Sanyal.
6-31 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Sukhendu Goswamy.
6-46 p.m. Sreematy Angurbala.
6-56 p.m. Comic Talk by Sarat Chandra Pandit.
7-16 p.m. Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.
7-26 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Sreematy Angurbala.
7-36 p.m. Sreematy Kamalabala.
7-51 p.m. SB. News Bulletin in English.

8-06 p.m. SB. A Short Classical Programme. Dhirendra Nath Chatterjee—Kheyal, Kanada.
8-26 p.m. Manji Shahib—Kheyal, Bagesree.
8-51 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-06 p.m. SB. Orchestral Selections (Recorded).

9-16 p.m. SB. The Harris Sisters—Connie and Mildred.—Vocal and Instrumental Entertainers.
9-36 p.m. SB. Dance Music. By the Grand Hotel Dance Orchestra.
10-06 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).
10-21 p.m. SB. Dance Music from the Grand Hotel

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29 m.).
7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra; leader, J. Mouland Begbie; conductor, Guy Warrack. Andrew Simpson (Tenor)
9-0 p.m. "Pomp and Circumstance" (Elgar).
9-15 p.m. Rugby League Cup Final. Interval summary and a running commentary on the second half of the match. Relayed from Wembley Stadium.

Captaincy Of All-India Team

NOT A MATTER OF COMMUNAL FEUDS

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The seventeen players of the Indian cricket team to visit England leave Bombay in the P. and O. steamer "Viceroy of India" tomorrow. They will carry with them confidence which the country was far from feeling as recently as the middle of February, writes a Special Correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian."

The suggestion that religious hostility existed between Moslem and Hindu players was untrue, but personal feelings made the task of the Selection Committee a delicate one. The trouble had, indeed, existed since the 1932 tour, but only this season (India's season is in the winter months) had it flared into open resentment.

The origin of the trouble was the one Test match of India's 1932 tour. The Maharajah of Porbander, the captain, and Prince Ganshyamsinhji of Limbdi, the vice-captain, were not strong enough in a cricketing sense to play in the Test (persons of distinction were needed in the side for reasons apart from playing) and C. K. Nayudu was chosen to lead the team. The choice was not popular with some of the players, and when Indian sportsmen are not pleased with their captain they simply refuse to play. The Maharajah of Porbandar was wakened at four o'clock on the dawn of the match by the dissatisfied players, who said they would refuse to play under Nayudu. Express cables were exchanged with India, and it was only through the influence of one who has done a great deal for cricket in India that they changed their minds and played.

MATCHES WITH AUSTRALIANS

The feud started in that match was covertly carried on during the visit of D. R. Jardine's M.C.C. team in 1933-34, but openly developed during the Australians' tour this cold weather. The fact that the warring factions were Hindu and Moslem led to the suggestion that the ill-feeling was communal. No captain satisfactory to all parties could be found to lead the All-India teams against the Australians in four four-day matches; the result was that the displeased players declined their invitation on the flimsiest of excuses. The first two matches were lost, and India's cricket future looked dark, for however much we admired the Australians—and to think of Macartney and Ryder is to dwell on all that is best and greatest in cricket—the fact could not be denied that they by no means represented the strength of their country and were certainly below English Test standard. On this form India would not have beaten even a county side.

Wazir Ali led the team in the last two matches, and though his side was, by no means India's best the Australians were beaten. The situation was saved, but the country's leading players were still disunited. The Nawab of Pataudi, (who had the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram as his co-selector) had been appointed captain of the Indian team to visit England. He had not played in England, however, in 1935 owing to illness, nor was he well enough to play in India, and he could do no more for his country's cricket in its latest trial than hold a watching brief.

The position was so unsatisfactory that Bengal proposed to the Board of Control for Cricket in India that the question of captaincy should be re-opened. At the meeting of the Board of Control which was called to approve the team to visit England the Nawab solved the problem by resigning, adding that if his health improved he would be delighted to go to England and play under any captain—a gesture from a famous cricketer which should not be lost upon the chosen players. Three names were proposed for the post:—the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, Wazir Ali, and C. K. Nayudu. The name of the Yuvaraj of Patiala was withdrawn before the meeting in a letter by the Maharaja of Patiala, who said:—

MAHARAJA'S LETTER

"The controversy about the selection of a captain and vice-captain has been extremely unfortunate. With all my love for cricket and eagerness to develop the game in India, I cannot let the name of Patiala be associated with what is happening now.

"It was never my intention that my son the Yuvaraj, should either be captain or vice-captain of the Indian team to England through canvassing or without consideration of his cricketing ability.

"In view of the misunderstanding that seems to be prevalent I wish to withdraw the name of my son from being proposed either as captain or vice-captain."

The Maharajkumar was the obvious choice. Although not perhaps in the first fight of batsmen, he has great experience, gained under such players as Bradman (who coached him while in England) and Hobbs and Sutcliffe, who spent a cold weather in India as members of his team. He captained the only side that defeated Jardine's men. The Maharajkumar's most valuable asset, however, is that he is the one man in India who has the confidence of all the players, and he should re-establish harmony in India's ranks. Because he was chosen captain the fears felt for the tour's success have disappeared, and England can expect to welcome a united side with all that strength and mutual help embodied in the word "team".

One appointment has been tactfully left undecided, that of vice-captain. When the Maharajkumar does not play he is to appoint his substitute for that particular match, which presumably means that Wazir Ali and C. K. Nayudu will share the distinction.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mrs. Nawazbai Jehangirji, 54, living at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, was fatally burnt, her saree having caught fire, it is stated, while cooking, this morning.

She died at the J. J. Hospital shortly after admission.

A Goldsmith of Bangalore was arrested by the City Police yesterday as he is wanted in Bangalore to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 200.

The accused Saheb Jan alias Mahibub Khan Kadarkhan was placed before the Presidency Magistrate Third Court to-day and was released on bail in the sum of Rs. 50.

A burning coal stove was the cause of the death of a Muslim woman Nawabbai, wife of Fateh Mohomed, a military tailor, residing at Colaba Carbon monoxide gas, from the stove, suffocated her to death.

At the inquest held to-day, her son a boy of eight said that at about 6-0 p.m. on Thursday, she was baking bread on a 'choola' in their house. The boy was playing outside. Sometime later he went in, to find to his astonishment and horror, his mother lying dead near the 'Choola.'

Following the medical evidence, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death caused by asphyxiation due to carbon monoxide issuing from a 'Chula' at which the deceased was baking bread

How a man's brother and son are alleged to have conspired to deprive him of money, was narrated in the Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazgaon, to-day, when Arsulla Ikbal Dawla and Hasankhan Rucle were charged with an offence under section 380 I.P.C.

It is alleged that accused No. 1, son of the complainant, told him that he was wanted by a friend in Colaba and during his absence accused one and two (who is complainants' brother) went to his house and stole 360 rupees.

They were arrested yesterday noon and were remanded to police custody till 1-5-36.

Two men, Shambhoo Babaji and Rajaram Vithoba, working in the Water Department, Bombay Municipality, were detailed for duty at Nibbs Road, to watch a Hydrant.

While on duty, it appears that a motor car driven by an unknown person, came along the road from the direction of Kemp's Corner and ran over the coolies causing them injuries all over the body.

They were picked up in the morning and brought to the J. J. Hospital at 5-45 a.m. to-day. Soon after Sambhoo Babaji died.

The police are investigating. Inquest has been postponed till Monday.

A daring attempt to pick the pocket of a gentleman returning from Church this morning was frustrated by a police constable.

It appears Mr. S. H. Noronha was walking along Chira Bazar Road when two men came beside him and one of them bumped into him. Mr. Noronha soon after missed his silver watch and chain from his waist coat pocket and raised an alarm.

One of the man vanished from the scene while the other Yasin Dilawarkhan was chased and arrested by a constable. The watch and chain were recovered from him.

The accused was remanded in custody by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

A daring case of house-breaking from a jeweller's shop at Poibavdi this morning was reported by the Police in which the accused is stated to be absconding.

Dy. Commissioner Butler came on the scene shortly afterwards.

Jewellery valued at about Rs. 5,000 was stated to have been missing from the shop.

The theory advanced by the Police is that the accused drilled hole in the wall of the shop by entering an adjacent shop. He then got away, it is stated, through the same wall with the jewellery.

Police do not want to disclose the details of the case till their inquiries are completed.

INDIAN CRICKETERS REACH LONDON

Vizianagram Says He Is Not Worried About L. B. W. Rule

LONDON, April 16.

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram, who has arrived here, interviewed by Reuter said: "Win or lose we will be only satisfied if we play the game. I do not see why the new leg before rule should help English batsmen more than ours. We have bowlers who will be able to take advantage of it. Nissar and Gopalan can both send down Inswingers."

The Indian captain hopes to play regularly himself

THE STATE AIDED BANK OF TRAVANCORE, LIMITED.

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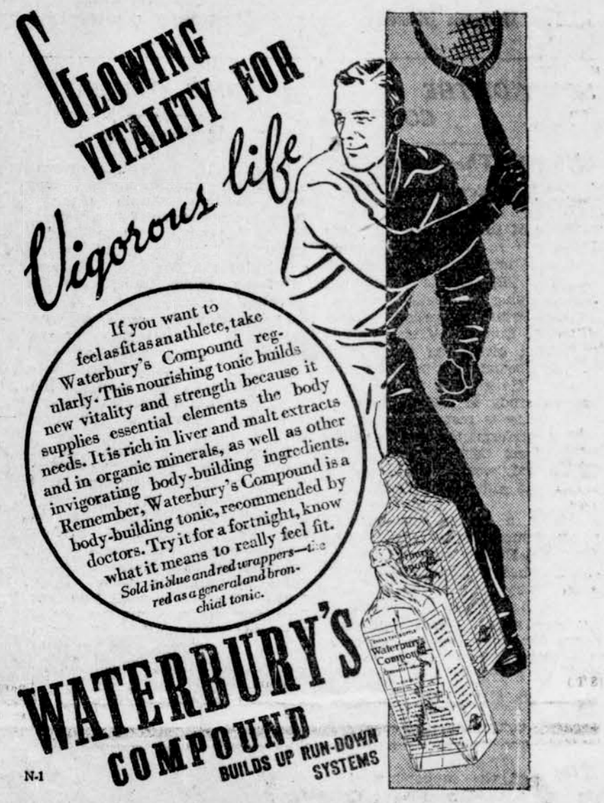
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(3) Sandhurst Road, Prarthana Samaj.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 12, 1992
Muslim: Moharrum 25, 1354
Parsi: Avan 15, 1305
Sunrise: 6h. 19m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.
Hightide: 9.04; 21-25
Lowtide: 3-03; 15-07

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon depart, Gateway of India, 1-30 p.m. Public Holiday.

S. S. 'Strathmore' with English mails sails at 12-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "England Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer "Clan Macinnes" left Suez on Tuesday evening, April 14.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Mantai Maru" left Miike on April 15 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 10 via usual ports.

Steamer "Clan Maciver" left Suez on Wednesday evening, April 15.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Railway, Regiment A.F.I., will play a programme of music to-day Saturday at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay, commencing from 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

The Annual Social Gathering of parents and friends will be held at 6 p.m. to-day Saturday. The Parents' meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. the exhibition of pupils' work will be held to-day Saturday and to-morrow Sunday between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY AT KHAR

The Birth Centenary of Sri Ramakrishna will be celebrated at Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar on 19th, 20th and 21st instant at 5 p.m. The programme includes music, Bhajan, Pravachan, and poor feeding in the noon on the 19th, Kirtan by Bai Banubai on the 20th, and Gujrati drama on Sri Ramakrishna on the 21st.

In this connection a "Parliament of Religions" will be held in the month of May.

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on Mahabaii Hanuman to-day Saturday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"King of the Damned" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Moscow Nights" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—Chiang Wei Non-Stop Revue Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONTRAL—"Last of the Pagans" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Annie Oakley" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show, at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mata Hari" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Goose and the Gander" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Jane-Alam" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput-Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Gulam Daku" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"G-Men" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
HIND MATA—"Sairandhree" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
LAXMI—"Vijayachee Lagne" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The prize distribution of the Indian Education Society's Special Primary School will be held to-morrow Sunday, at 5-45 p.m. in the King George English School, Dadar.

Mr. V. D. Ghate Educational Inspector will preside and Mrs. Vatsalabai Ghate, will distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY TENANTS ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the Managing Board of the Association will be held in the "D" ward office to-day Saturday at 5-30 p.m. to congratulate Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and M.N. Talpade on their election as Mayor and Chairman of the Schools Committee respectively.

VALLABHACHARYA JAYANTI

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting will be held on the premises of Sheth Gangadas Parekh's place to-day Saturday at 9 p.m. when Vallabhacharya Jayanti will be observed and Swami Kaivalyanand Saraswati will deliver a lecture.

IN AID OF A. I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Members of the Entertainment Committee writes:—

Under the patronage of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Two Cinema Shows have been arranged in aid of the All-India Trade Union Congress Session that will be held in the month of May.

The well-known Hindi picture "Devdas" of the New Theatres, Ltd., will be shown at the Minerva Theatre on Sunday, May 3, at 10 a.m. and Metro-Goldwyn's 'Queen Christina' with Greta Barbo's famous role will be displayed on the 26th at 10 a.m. at the Roxy Theatre.

The Entertainment Committee appeals all to do their mite and help the Trade Union Congress by purchasing tickets for these shows.

ARYAN EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The third annual social gathering and prize distribution of the Aryan Education Society's English School, Khar, will be held at the C.K.P. Club Hall, Linking Road, Khar to-day, Saturday, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. S. Jayakar, collector of Bombay will preside and Mrs. Jayakar will distribute the prizes.

MADAME SOPHIA WADIA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of The Buddha Society Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture to-morrow Sunday at 9-30 a.m. at Ananda Vihara in the compound of Nair Hospital, near Bombay Central Station, on "Let Us Prepare Ourselves" (Some thoughts on Buddha-Jayanti).

"CONGRESS SOCIALIST"

The Manager, the "Congress Socialist" writes:—

Certain reorganisation plans have necessitated the suspension of the publication of this week's "Congress Socialist", the organ of the All-India Congress Socialist Party. The journal will come out as usual from the next week.

THE SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The second quarterly social meeting of the members of the Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd., will be held to-day Saturday at 5 p.m. at the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Graha. Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., will be present and address the meeting.

PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Coloured and Printed Piece-Goods Merchants' Association will give a "Garden Party" on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Association and an address to Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji, Vice-president of the Association, at Madhavbag C. P. Tank, to-day Saturday at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

N. KANARA G. S. B. SANGH

Under the auspices of the North Kanara G. S. B. Sangh, there will be held a concert of instrumental music, at the Sangh's premises (save House, near Majestic Cinema, Girgaum) from 9 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. to-night Saturday. Mr. Yeshwant Mangeshrao Telang will play the "Been", and Master Prabhakar Yeshwant Telang will play the "Satar".

NO DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FOR SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE

The Bombay Municipal Schools' Committee at its meeting on Friday decided that it should have no Deputy Chairman.

A proposition that the Committee should have a Deputy Chairman and that either the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman shall be a councillor-member was moved by Mr. M. V. Donde. The proposition further requested the Corporation to secure amendment of the Act with a view to remove the disqualification imposed under section 39(2) of the Act on non-councillor members of the Committee.

After some discussion the proposition was put to vote and declared lost.

MORE EFFICIENT SUPERVISION

Three proposals for exercising more efficient supervision of schools were considered by the Committee and referred to a sub-committee. These are:

That for the sake of more efficient supervision, no school should have more than 500 pupils on its roll and that schools having at present more than 500 pupils should be split up under separate headmasters or headmistresses;

Schools having 60 or more pupils or having two or more teachers should be made independent schools, and should not be kept as Branch-schools as at present; and,

"Schools in different localities should be formed into groups in such a way that every group shall have not less than 1,000 and not more than 2,000 pupils in it and that every group should be given in charge of a senior headmaster in the group with a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 for the work.

Such headmasters or headmistresses may be called 'Junior Supervisors.'

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

"Under the auspices of the National Academy of Music, Bombay, there will be a concert of Master Malli Karjun Mansur at Laxmi Baug Hall, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, Bombay to-day Saturday at 10 p.m. (S.T.). Members are requested to bring in their cards."

AT HOME

The President and the members of the Andheri Recreation Club will be "At Home" to Mr. T. C. Kantawala, L.C.E., M.R. San. I and Mr. Naranji Desai, the founders of the Club, to-day Saturday at 10 p.m. (S.T.) the Club Grounds, Gilbert Hill Road, Andheri.

Education Minister For Jalgaon

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, will leave Bombay for Jalgaon on April 23 and will return on April 27 or 28.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

New High Court Advocates

Part I

FIRST CLASS:—V. G. Vani.

SECOND CLASS:—V G Mainkar, S N Abhyankar, M R Acharya, S A Ajgaonkar, B V Sastri, R R Bangalore, M H Bapat, N J Bhalja, N J Bhayndarwalla, G B Bhide, J V Bhise, G D Chandan, R M Chorage, R R Chothani, R S Daruwalla, P V Davre, A M Desai, J D Desai, M B Desai, B K Deshpande, S R Deshpande, D P Dindorkar, D R Erande, Fateh Singh, R M Gandhi, N S Ghanekar, T B Ghate, R G Gujar, S C Gujrathi, S H Gumaste, V B Halkarni, C H Hathi, J L Hathi, B N Jani, D V Joshi, G G Joshi, J M Joshi, J G Joshi, M S Joshi, R K Joshi, Y R Joshi, K R Krishnaswami, M D Kale, S N Kapre, B D Kawali, H C Khimani, N S Kulkarni, R H Kulkarni, Kundan Lal, A H Kunte, P P Limaye, S Maddala, R K Mahajan, K N Majli, S M Marwadi, H M Mehta, R K Merwade, R N Mody, V K Naik, V R Naik, K J Nargund, J N Pandya, R R Parekh, R M Parikh, A B Patel, J M Patel, V R Patel, G M Patil, V G Prabhudesai, A G Purnapatre, V K Purohit, R Srinivasan, D D Rathod, M S Rathod, S Rangachari, T G Sakhalkar, R B Sardeshmukh, A B Shah, A M Shah, C G Shah, H L Shah, N P Shah, S H Shah, S M Shah, V J Shah, C D Sheth, A N Soni, V D Sulakhe, T N Sundaram, C M Taskar, V K Telang, S P Thakar, V K Thakker, J M Turkhia, S Vadrevu, B G Valsangkar, T R V Venkiteswaran, S M Vidyarthi.

Part II

SECOND CLASS:—S K Abhyankar, V P Agte, M P Akruwala, H B Antrolikar, G K Apte, M H Ashtekar, B N Sastri, M D Balang, A S Bele, S Chowdhri, D H Rao, S C Dalal, J M Desai, S B Bhagwat, V P Bhide, C Suryanarayanamurti, J D Chaudhari, P K Chaudhari, M K Chickermane, M A Desai, S R Desai, P M Deshpande, S N Deshpande, M M Doctor, V S Gadgil, B K Gaikawad, V S Gogate, G K Gokhale, G S Hulyalkar, G G Joshi, K V Joshi, R J Joshi, V N Joshi, N H Kachhia, G V Kale, W S Kane, K S Kapadia, J S Kargudri, V W Kothawale, B N Kulkarni, G C Kulkarni, G S Kulkarni, Y M Limaye, C M Mehta, K C Mehta, M G Mehta, P M Mehta, P I Modi, B S Nargund, M B Nerurkar, K B Nille, S D Pakale, K M Pandya, T Paniharam, A N Parekh, N J Parikh, D J Patel, K M Patel, S M Patel, D T Patil, B N Raichoor, V V Rajopadhye, D H Rajpal, M D Ranibenur, H D Raval, S V Sambasivan, F H Sethna, K P Shah, R B Shah, S R Shah, U P Shah, G S Tamhankar, P B Thaker, R K Toraskar, K V Vachharajani, V R Vagh, K R Vaidya, M M Vakil, D S Vipradas.

WHOLE EXAM.:—(The following passed the whole examination, having passed in one of the parts previously):—

PART I:—Nos. 112, 118, 144, 162, 163, 187, 204 219, 262, 266, 289, 304, 446, 470, 517, 518.

PART II:—Nos. 26, 29, 30, 32, 34, 37, 44, 46, 54, 57, 59, 60, 64; 66; 67; 72, 85, 86, 89, 100, 113, 118, 126; 127; 150; 157; 159; 161; 163; 167; 169, 187, 192, 196, 198, 210, 220, 222 223; 225; 242; 243; 248; 249; 250; 251; 255, 258, 266, 270, 283, 285, 286, 290; 291; 293; 313; 315; 317; 318; 329; 331, 335, 339, 340, 342, 344, 350.

(The results of candidate No. 4 are still under consideration).

UNIVERSAL ART LEAGUE CAMERA CLASS

Wins Overseas Recognition

The following members of the U. A. L. Camera Art Group conducted by M. Desai have won awards in Annual Overseas Competition, organised by 'Amateur Photographer':

M. Desai Silver plaque; A. N. Rao Bronze plaque; Aravind Certificate; S. A. Kalelkar Certificate and S. V Kiparkar Certificate.

It may be mentioned that Mr. M. Desai H.R.P.S., is one of the three silver plaque winners of the competition from India the others two being Messrs. Khareghat and D. R. D. Wadia.

It is reported from Valuka town of Visnagar in Mehsana district, Baroda State, that a dangerous outlaw, who was evading arrest despite vigilance of State and British Police has at last been arrested by local police from village Danep. At the time of arrest the outlaw had a fully loaded gun in hand hence arrest was effected very skilfully.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bombay's Water-Supply

The latest report showing the storage of water in the municipal lakes is not encouraging. The Tansa Lake, on which the city chiefly depends for its water supply, had 16,455 million gallons of water at the end of March last as compared with 178,321 last year during the same period. The other subsidiary lakes such as Vehar, Tulsi, and Powai are not dependable as their storage would hardly supply the city water for a fortnight. The citizens are in a very unhappy situation. While in chawls and buildings for hours no water is supplied, they see with their own eyes water in large quantity being wasted on watering the roads. This watering process consumes at a stretch more water than the whole requirement of the locality in a single day. In a short time, there will be still more curtailment of water supply and in the hot season when more water is required, the real scarcity will be felt. If there is wastage of water it is more on the roads and in flushing the gullies than by the public. Something should be done to control the wastage and to adjust proper supply. If any time there is any unfortunate failure of monsoon, the empty Tansa Tank will not supply any water and there will be a huge calamity in the city.

Brightening Khar

It is understood that the authorities have at last decided to take the work of improving the Khar station platform in hand after years of consideration. The present dust-ridden platform is to go and a paved one, most probably of cement covering, will take its place. It had been formerly urged that the staircase landing on one side of the platform was of considerable inconvenience to the passengers. Now the stair-case will lead down towards both ends of the platform. The waiting sheds will also be improved and waiting cabins for the first and second class passengers with conveniences will be provided. Turn-stiles will be erected to facilitate easy movement of passengers to and from the platform. In short, Khar Station will almost be remodelled on modern lines. This improved station will be another relieving feature of that dry and arid model suburb, where the residents are still languishing for water. It is unfortunate that with every summer this water scarcity scandal returns to Khar.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By: A SUBURBAN MAN)

Have you "Bombay Man" ever spent a week-end in the suburbs? Well if you have not, you ought to. That solitude, that change of atmosphere and natural beauty all around you, you will remember all your whole life and forget the toils and hardships of your work and be as fresh as the dawn again to get back to your work on a Monday morn. So I hope you are going to visit the suburbs this week-end.

HISTORICAL DRAMA AT BANDRA

To-day and to-morrow the ex-students of St. Stanislaus High School are to bring back to memory that fatal incident in the reign of Henry VIII.

"The Last Days of St. Thomas More" is to be staged.

Yesterday I had the opportunity of hearing that powerful choir of over a hundred voices and an orchestra of 50 musicians. They really suprised me, and I can assure you that the drama is worth seeing. So to-day you could send all your kiddies along; for they would be admitted at half rates at 6-30 p.m. By the way I must tell you that the drama is being staged in an open-air auditorium with loud speakers in St. Stanislaus School compound.

ANNUAL VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Bandra too has a Royal Indian Mariners' Club, and this club I am told is having its annual variety entertainment to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. on the sands of Chapel Road beach, and I understand Dr. P. A. Dias, the Mayor of Bandra, is to preside.

CHILDREN'S EXCURSION POSTPONED

The Secretary A. I. Children's Association writes:—

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the excursion of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children to Versova and Mahad Fort proposed to be held on Sunday, April 19, has been postponed to a later date which will be announced in due course of time.

W. I. A. A.
Knight Errantry Competition
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THE Capitol Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1936

INGLORIOUS RECORD

Viceroys come and Viceroys go but the bureaucratic regime goes on, as irresponsive to public opinion as ever. The Viceroy is but a limb of the bureaucracy and cannot change its nature even if he has the desire to do so. Lord Willingdon had not that desire and it is too early to speak about Lord Linlithgow. Some hope of a change for the better was raised by the former when on his arrival in India as Viceroy he spoke of his expectation to be soon a constitutional Governor-General. But that phrase was soon found to be a deceptive euphemism. However, if Lord Willingdon wished to act in response to public opinion to any extent and thus earn the goodwill and co-operation of the people, he had an excellent opportunity to do so when he took charge from Lord Irwin, who had retrieved a big blunder by making timely amends. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact yielded, for the first time in recent history, some real co-operation between Congress and the people on one side and the Government on the other on terms of equality. But Lord Willingdon spurned this opportunity to make the co-operating more lasting, as if he thought his predecessor's biggest blunder was the Pact itself, insufferably humiliating to British imperialism. It was said by many that he was determined to retrieve this "blunder" by crushing the Congress.

Unprecedented

Repression

Whatever his motives, Lord Willingdon threw an unprovoked challenge to the Congress immediately after the return of its leader from the Round Table Conference, insulted him, the Congress and the country by refusing to give him an unrestricted interview. What followed this colossal blunder is now a matter of history familiar to every Indian schoolboy. And for all the terrible suffering that India went through in the long regime of relentless repression, she will hold Lord Willingdon mainly responsible. On the eve of his departure from this country it will be appropriate to recapitulate briefly his exploits in this sphere, and we cannot do this better than in the words of the Lucknow Congress resolution on the "Suppression of Civil Liberties": "In this resolution the Congress draws public attention again to the widespread and intensive suppression of civil and in many instances personal liberties in India by the British Government with the object of crushing the national and labour and peasant movements; in particular to banning of hundreds of Congress and other national organisations and labour and peasant unions on political and other grounds; seizure and continued possession by Government of many ashrams and other educational institutions; continuation of ordinance regime by certification and passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Act even after its rejection twice by the Assembly and enactments of similar Provincial Acts. The resolution further alludes to the proscription and banning of books and periodicals and numerous press laws and censorships resulting in suppression of 348 newspapers in recent years and forfeiture of large sums deposited as securities; detention of a large number of people for indefinite periods without charge or trial; numerous "special" and additional disabilities under which people of the Frontier Province have to suffer; many encroachments on personal liberty in parts of Bengal; restriction by externment, internment and otherwise to free movement of persons within the country thus preventing them from carrying on their usual occupations and businesses and even obstruction of humanitarian and relief work; indiscriminate and widespread searches of houses; difficulties placed in the way of Indians going abroad and barriers to return home with the result that many Indians in foreign countries have thus had to live in exile far from their own people and their motherland. Congress notes that at no period since the great revolt of 1857 has suppression of civil and personal liberties and repression of the Indian people which is a normal feature of British administration in India to-day been so great as it is now."

Undeserved Tribute

Let it not be supposed that these are all things of the past. Thousands are still in jail without any trial and even a women's institution like the Rashtriya Stri Sabha of Bombay, which confined itself mostly to khaddar work, is still under a ban. Indians are said to be quick to resent injustice but much quicker to forget and forgive when the author of the injustice repents or retires from office. But Lord Willingdon, though he retires—at last—is unrepentant. In any case how can any living Indian forget his grim record? Lord Linlithgow in his reply to the Corporation address has expressed the hope that his work in India as Chairman of the Agricultural Commission may now stand him in good stead, "of moving among all classes and of learning something in a very personal way of their manners of life and modes of thought." That is a very auldable hope, and we trust, he will soon realize it. If he is able, in spite of his entourage, to come into contact with the true mind of India, he will realize that nothing was more undeserved and inappropriate than the tribute he paid to the work of his predecessor in office.

Unjust And Harmful

When the Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, came to Bombay to collect the requisite exhibits for its art section, he was offered assistance by Indian artists and by those interested in them for two main reasons. The first reason was that, however belated and imperfect, the projected art section seemed to be, it was to be welcomed and encouraged as it was the first attempt made by Congressmen and, particularly, by the All-India Village Industries Association which had hitherto remained apathetic towards art. Secondly, it was welcomed because it was to be under the control of the Village Industries Association and under the general guidance of such an eminently responsible artist as Sjt. Nandlal Bose.

The indifferent manner in which the "Review and Catalogue of Indian Fine Art", presumably a historic retrospect, is compiled and published by the Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition came to us as a painful surprise. This is neither the moment nor the place to refer in detail to the inaccuracies contained in it. But justice to Indian artists and national workers demands that we should protest against the misleading statement in the publication which is ostensibly an attempt to estimate the work of what is loosely described as the "Bombay School". Only complete ignorance of art conditions on this side of the country or incompetence to judge the paintings actually exhibited from Bombay could have made the compiler of the Review and Catalogue rash enough to assert that the "Bombay School" was "devoted to European tradition". The statement is entirely misleading, unjust and harmful to the Indian artists and national workers who ventured at great inconvenience to help the Exhibition. They are entitled to an explanation and we feel assured that neither the All-India Village Industries Association nor Sjt. Nandlal Bose will delay justice and fair treatment to them. The All-India Village Industries Association has had scarcely a year to work out its plans and we understand that it has many unavoidable difficulties, inherent in the situation, to cope with. But the unjust and harmful statement we have pointed out is, obviously, not one of them.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

New Electoral Rolls

(By K. T. SHAH).

The House resumed work, after the Easter holidays, in a mood of lassitude, amply justified by the increasing heat of the day in Delhi. Attendance was thin on Tuesday owing to the absence at Lucknow of a number of Congress Members, and of other members at other centres. But the cohorts must return, or the fortune of Ceasar will be at stake.

Question hour on Tuesday revealed some rather interesting features of public administration in India. Electoral rolls for the several provinces had, it was said, been completed in at least six cases; and the date for taking objections or making new admissions had passed in all except two. I wonder how many of those individuals who are seriously thinking of contesting the coming elections to the Provincial Legislatures have been aware of these proceedings; and how many of the organised Parties have taken the obvious precautions to get their faithful properly enrolled so as to serve their turn at the time of the election. It would be a sad commentary,—and perhaps a bitter disillusionment as well,—if the most important among the organised parties has neglected this obvious duty of any political organisation.

Indians in the I. C. S.

The number and proportion of Indians in the Civil Service have been growing with remarkable rapidity, according to an answer of Sir Henry Craik. The following statistics are interesting, though they do not tell the whole tale, and might even prove misleading, unless properly interpreted.

Year	Europeans	Indians	Total
1910-11	1226	66	1292
1920-21	1158	96	1254
1930-31	756	544	1296
1935-36	756	544	1300

Indians are still less than 42 per cent. in the superior administrative service of their country; and most of them are, of course, still in a junior position, with inferior emoluments. They are, however, all being indoctrinated with ideas about the Government, and the the place of the Civil Servant in the frame-work of Government,—not to speak of the scale of emoluments reasonably to be expected by the Civil Servant— which cannot but make the most difficult problem to be tackled by the truly Indian Governments, if and when they come into existence, especially in view of the new Constitution and all its Safeguards to such vested interests!

Grigg in Temper.

The legislative work proper was the occasion of another of his all too common and frequent exhibitions of short temper and bad manners, on the part of Sir James Grigg. On the Bill to prohibit certain loans and credits to Italy, Sir James announced that, in order to clear up or make explicit the communique already issued on the subject, Government would be willing to exempt from the operation of the Bill premia paid to Italian insurance companies; and he also added that the Bill would be amended so as to prevent any prosecutions under that measure except with the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. Mr. Alyangar, however, did not deem these assurances to be adequate; and so he proposed a number of amendments, which led Sir James to threaten to withdraw the "concessions" he had already promised, and also to oppose all Alyangar amendments. The tone and the manner of the speaker did not provide a healthy exemplar for the Opposition; but, then, from Sir James Grigg what else can be expected? Owing to the absence of a number of Opposition members, all the amendments were, of course, lost; and the Bill as proposed by Government was passed.

Waste of Public Money

On Wednesday there was a short sitting, because of the departure of the Willingdons on that day. They have been a heavy cross for India to bear. One of the last straws,—which, however, has not broken the camel's back yet, for all that one can see,—was the special shamiana erected to stage the banquet given by the Princes to this departing satrap and his consort. The banquet was in the Imperial Hotel; but as though the spacious halls of that new building were not commodious enough to entertain a company of 150, they put up a shamiana, to be used for two hours only,—which is said to have cost Rs. 10,000! But who cares for such trifles? The tax-payer in the Indian States has no voice; and when the natural guardians of his interests,—the Maharajas,—are themselves the chief actors in this extravaganza, who can defend them, and think of his money being wasted in such ways! Even the Indian National

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Late Dr. William J. Robinson

Pioneer Of Birth Control

By R. D. KARVE.

How little the public cares for pioneers may be surmised from the fact that, though this famous propagandist of Birth Control and one of the best known sexologists in the world died some time in the beginning of January last, the news did not reach me till last month, in spite of the fact that I was one of the few Indian subscribers of his magazine "The Medical Critic and Guide". The magazine was started by him in 1903 and it was an entirely personal magazine, almost entirely written by him. In the first number, Dr. Robinson announced his creed: "The purpose of this publication is to make the world a better and decenter place to live in."

Voluminous Writer

Though he was one of the greatest pioneers of Birth Control in the world, his attention was far from being confined to this one subject. He did his best to effect a change of the public attitude towards sex, which some people still consider to be a topic not to be discussed in public. His industry may be judged from the fact that, apart from his duties at the Bronx Hospital in New York and his considerable private practice he found time not only to write matter for the magazine every month, but to publish in addition 35 volumes on various medical and non-medical subjects, some of which are considered standard works by the medical world.

His Ethical Criteria

As a sexologist, "he has performed the rare feat of attacking sexual problems with the same air of objectivity and detachment which might characterise the discussion of the pathogenesis, treatment and social bearing of tuberculosis or influenza. . . . His ethical criteria are drawn from clinical experience and scientific sociology and not from Moses, Paul or Augustine; and his ethical objective is the betterment of mankind upon this earth and not, unless incidentally the increasing of the membership and personnel of the celestial orchestra in New Jerusalem." He also emphasizes the fact that there is no such thing as a normal standard for sex behaviour, so that it is an imbecility to try to impose a rigid code in this matter. He pointed out the error often made even by medical people in saying that sex matters are not related to physical health, except perhaps in regard to venereal disease. He wrote a chapter entitled "Should Prudes and Bigots be permitted to masquerade in the garb of Scientists?" and condemned doctors who want to be moralists at the same time. Such doctors are more likely to frighten away patients than do any good to them.

Prostitution And Social Changes

He was interested in the problem of Prostitution and insisted that it could not be eradicated without sweeping social changes and that till then the only reasonable method of dealing with prostitution was compulsory medical examination and treatment. "Incidentally, he disposes, quite effectively, of the conventional position, popularized by Flexner's misleading work, that regulation and inspection do not reduce venereal disease. The fact is, of course, that they always do, even when imperfectly executed, and that any failures have been due to incomplete and inadequate application of the principle. To abandon it as impracticable is as foolish as to abandon public health measures because we still have epidemics of influenza or small-pox."

Hater Of Tyranny

As a lover of peace, he had always been against war on general principles, but as a liberal-minded man, he was dead against tyranny in any form and devoted some space in every issue of his magazine to denounce Hitlers and Mussolinis, and even suggested that a world war would be justified in order to nip this terror in the bud, for if it was allowed to grow, it would menace the world. It is menacing the world at present, and it is perhaps fortunate that Dr. Robinson, who was keenly sensitive to world happenings of this kind, has not lived to see his prophecy fulfilled.

Dr. Robinson could hardly be a popular writer in spite of his disinterested public work in denouncing every kind of sham and humbug, medical or otherwise. He had a sledge-hammer style which hit hard and spared nobody when he was convinced that he was right and he often espoused unpopular causes. For instance he wrote in favour of Germany when he thought that the war-guilt did not lie with Germany, just as strongly as he had recently been writing against Hitler.

Knowing that he was the greatest authority in the world on Birth Control, I once wrote to him for his opinion as to the best means. Owing to the Comstock law in U. S. A., however, birth control information is not allowed to pass through the American Post Office, and some time later, I received a printed leaflet giving the necessary details, without anything to show by whom it was sent.

Frankly Speaking

THE FRENCH ATTITUDE

One cannot but be amazed at the impudence of Italy in the principal conditions that her representative has sought to impose upon the League of Nations in connection with Senor de Madariaga's peace move. This impudence is largely due to the League itself whose inaction has naturally encouraged Italy to dictate terms as if she were the conqueror rather than the outlaw. But if one is amazed at the attitude of Italy, that of France leaves one utterly aghast. It has been well-known that the attitude of France has always been notable for its calculated unfaithfulness towards her League obligations. But very few would have been prepared for the shamelessly open betrayal which marks the declaration of "Pertinax." "Pertinax" is a journalist who authoritatively reflects French policy and he says, "There is complete divergence between the Italian demands and the League Covenant. The explosion must come at next meeting. The French Government must persist in the view that the German threat puts Italian breach of the Covenant into the background."

A SHAMELESS BETRAYAL

This is just as shameless a betrayal of the Covenant as that by Italy herself. France, the world still remembers, made much capital out of the Kaisar's contemptuous reference to a certain treaty as "a scrap of paper." Here we have the spectacle of France herself tearing to bits an international agreement which she never tired of saluting as one of the greatest achievements of the post-war period! The explosion will certainly come. But we doubt if it will come in the sense in which "Pertinax" expects it. The League, to the gratification, no doubt, of Italy and France, has been displaying amazing abjectness towards Italy. It has been behaving as if it were desperately begging for mercy. It is still doing so. There would, therefore, be no "explosion" as between France and Britain. But there certainly will be an "explosion" in the sense that the failure of the League in the Italo-Abyssinian conflict will finish it.

SUBHAS DAY

According to a "United Press" message, the Congress will observe 8th of May as Subhas Day to protest against the indefinite incarceration of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. We hope it is a correct anticipation. The principle underlying the imprisonment without trial of Subhas Bose is so obnoxious and repugnant to even the most elementary notions of justice and personal freedom that it is imperative that a nation-wide protest should be expressed in a most effective manner and on a nation-wide scale. This is all the more necessary in view of the fact that Government have taken action against Srijut Bose in deliberate defiance of sentiments and feelings of Indians.

DEBT CONCILIATION BOARDS.

The Bombay Government have published the text of a Bill to provide for the setting up of Debt Conciliation Boards to relieve agriculturists from indebtedness. The basis of the Bill is voluntary settlement, but the Board, which is to be nominated by Government, "is charged with the duty of endeavouring to bring about a fair and reasonable agreement between the debtor and his creditors." This object is to be realised partly by negotiations and partly by certain concessions offered to those creditors who accept a fair agreement. The object and the principle of the Bill are quite satisfactory, and we shall consider its details on another occasion. At present we shall only add that, as the chief cause which drives the agriculturist into the clutches of the money-lender is oppressive land revenue, the evil of indebtedness cannot be appreciably remedied unless the burden of the land tax is substantially reduced.

SIR P. S. IYER AND THE PRESIDENT

We rather sympathise with Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's alarm at Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's address. The worthy Knight cannot but take a tragic view of the Congress and its proceedings. His training and his traditions do not permit him to accommodate himself to progressive changes, much less to recognise demands of time and circumstances. His mind is closed and he cannot let in, shall we say, strange ideas which are nonetheless the essential foundations of social and economic justice. In fact he would be, Liberal as he is, uncomfortable even before the claims of political justice. This is evident, once more, from the comparative mildness of his criticism of British policy and from his protective concern for the "reforms." Incidentally, what, one wonders, is "individual freedom" of which Sir Sivaswamy speaks rather enthusiastically? And where does it exist in India?

Lord Willingdon And The Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The departure, this week, for good, of Lord Willingdon synchronizes by a strange coincidence, with the session of the greatest political organisation of the country. The country, as a whole, with the exception of a few sycophants and seekers after jobs, titles etc., is too familiar to be reminded of the history of the part His Lordship has played, and the regard he has evinced for the institution and its accredited leaders. During his five years' career as Viceroy and Governor-General, the speeches delivered by him since he ascended the Viceregal Gadi, and the treatment accorded by him to the accredited leaders of the Nation constitute a record full of insults, which culminated in his last utterance which added intensely to the serious injuries inflicted upon them from time to time. He, nevertheless, in his complacent mood, accuses the Congress members of the Legislatures of calculated discourtesy for their absence on the day he delivered his farewell address to the joint Legislatures, and has, in his usual autocratic and grandfatherly fashion, administered a rebuke to them. Has His Lordship ever given a moment's thought to the etiology of their boycott? His attitude towards the Congress and its esteemed leaders throughout, has encouraged his colleagues who have emulated him with redoubled force and they have tried to

(Continued On Page 19)

Without Comment:—

"We nevertheless feel that the success of a constitution, despite its defects and shortcomings, depends on the spirit in which it is worked. We hope and pray that Your Lordship may allay all misgivings by the wise, liberal and statesmanlike manner in which you will exercise the powers vested in you."—Corporation's address to Lord Linlithgow read by Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta.

* * * *

His Excellency Earl Willingdon, Viceroy of India for five years, is at last leaving this country today. And it is with great pleasure that we bid him 'Good Bye.'

* * * *

In reply to the address of "the Muslim Committee," Lord Willingdon was "particularly glad to hear that you consider that I have done my part in giving India a new constitution, but also in creating that atmosphere of peace and tranquillity....." (More "catchwords" of the same type).

After this you need not bother to inquire who and what "the Muslim Committee" are.

For the sake of Mr. Jinnah, however, we might note that some of the leaders of the Muslim Committee were observed only the other day agreeing to the Muslim League resolution on the new Act, and more or less, cheering Sir Wazir Hasan's references to repression.

* * * *

According to the London "Times" Lord Willingdon has earned "the approving verdict of his countrymen as a good and faithful servant of the Empire."

We have not the least little bit of doubt that he has thoroughly deserved it.

* * * *

"His instinctive judgment," says the same journal, "was usually sound."

And unusually fury.

* * * *

From the "Evening News" report of the reception to Lord Linlithgow:—

"At the same time, he visited a stand which had been specially erected for the accommodation of a party of Indian ryots brought in from five different districts of the Bombay Presidency to welcome Lord Linlithgow, who takes the keenest interest in everything pertaining to agriculture."

"Brought in"!

Are we to understand that these sons of the soil did not come to Bombay all the way from their impoverished villages of their own accord to offer a spontaneous and hearty welcome to the new ruler of their country?

* * * *

FAITH CURE!—

We are further informed—

"This was an innovation suggested, it is believed, by Lord Linlithgow himself and the fact that he sent for such people and met them will give the men-on-the-land throughout India great faith in their new Viceroy."

If that is so, we beg to congratulate His Excellency on his sense of the dramatic.

* * * *

"Professor Ranga asked Sir Frank Noyce whether a Rupees Five Lakhs grant was of any help to ten million handloom weavers."—Assembly Proceedings.

It is of great help to Government, any way. And that's what matters.

* * * *

We are not surprised that there will be no special session of the Assembly to discuss the Niemeyer Report.

What does surprise us is that Mr. Satyamurti should have objected to Sir James Grigg's reply that "Members of the Government should have a little opportunity of doing some work."

The reply may be uncouth and boorish. But in fairness to the man it must be admitted that he is quite honest and straightforward. The essence of Government Members' duty lies in ignoring the representatives of the people of this country. Sir James Grigg knows who are NOT his masters.

* * * *

Serious disturbances occurred in Dublin resulting in injury to about a hundred persons including a member of Parliament. Stones were thrown on a procession and Republicans and Communists exchanged blows. This, however, will not be followed by

(1) Application of Section 144 or its Irish equivalent) in Dublin, and (2) Imposition of a punitive tax on citizens.

Nor is the British Parliament going to pass an Irish Constitution Amending Act with reserved powers in the hands of a British Governor-General.

Satyamurti Sums Up Case Against Repressive Laws

Strong Opposition To Arming Executive With Special Powers

NEW DELHI, April 17.

The Assembly met to-day for discussing non-official bills, headed by Mr. Satyamurti's Bill, to repeal the Repressive Laws on which he has already delivered a speech of a record length, and swelled further that record to-day.

INDIANS IN MALAYA.

At question time, Sir G. S. Bajpai, replying to M. Chettiar's questions, said that suggestion to send a deputation to Malaya to inquire into the conditions of Indian labour there was under consideration. Government doubt whether it would be practicable to empower the same Commission to enquire into conditions of Indian labour in Ceylon.

After interpellations to-day in the Assembly Mr. Satyamurti resumed amidst Opposition cheers his speech on the Bill to repeal the repressive laws and promised to finish it by lunch. (Laughter).

The President remarked that there would be earlier adjournment to-day owing to Friday (renewed laughter). Anyway Mr. Satyamurti's warning enabled a number of Front and Back Benchers on the Government side to retire into the lobby or their rooms to do office work.

Mr. Satyamurti said that even if this Bill became law, Government would still have power to keep Bengal detenus in custody and it would not compel Government to release political prisoners. So the Bill could safely go to the Select Committee. He hoped that he had made a "prima facie" case for an examination of the whole question relating to repressive laws. He wanted bare justice. His whole object was that the innocent should not be punished.

"REMOVE SUSPICION."

Another object was to remove the suspicion against evidence and the Evidence Act. That was why Government always wanted to enact special legislation. Then there was a distrust of the Cr. P.C. When the I.P.C. was enacted the idea of punishment was quite primitive and draconian in many respects. Even this was not good enough for Government and they wanted special legislation. He was strongly opposed to arming the executive with special powers.

Mr. Satyamurti had not concluded when the House adjourned for lunch.—A.P.

EUROPEAN GROUP WARNED

Resuming Mr. Satyamurti summed up his case and gave an outline of what his bill stood for. He maintained that under the new Government of India Act which the Government said granted responsible Government to the provinces, it should be possible to have free public and press criticism of the Government and the power to bring the ministry into contempt and turn it out. He warned the European group that their cousins would not remain in power for ever and they would regret the day when they did not support him. He asked the House to give a straight vote in favour of the motion and have all repressive laws be examined so that freedom of person and speech would be secured and injustices put right.

A RECORD SPEECH.

He concluded amidst opposition cheers having spoken altogether for about six and quarter hours which established a record for a speech in the Assembly.

As soon as Mr. Satyamurti had sat down Dr. Deshmukh moved that the debate on the bill be adjourned to enable other bills of social and other character to be taken up.

The President asked whether Dr. Deshmukh could move such a motion without notice and asked why Mr. Satyamurti's bill was brought forward.

Dr. Deshmukh: Mr. Satyamurti knows that better than I do. (Laughter).

The motion of adjournment, he said could be moved without notice.

CHAIR'S DISCRETION.

Sir N. N. Sircar without going into the merits of whether the adjournment could be made, declared that in the past, instances had occurred of such adjournments and the chair could exercise its discretion.

Sir Muhamed Yakub and Sir Cowasji Jehangir supported the adjournment as important bills concerning various communities were held up.

"NOT ABSOLUTE."

The President said that the Chair's discretion was not absolute, particularly as no substantive grounds had been given for adjournment. However, following Maye's practice the chair would leave the matter to the vote of the House.

This being done the House unanimously agreed to adjournment.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir thereupon moved that the Assembly do take into consideration the Parsee Divorce Bill as passed by the Council of State.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the reform embodied in the bill was demanded by the entire Parsee community. The bill was considered and passed without any discussion. The House circulated Dr. Deshmukh's bill regarding Hindu Women's right to property. He said the bill merely involved a point of law.

SARDA ACT AMENDING BILL.

Mr. B. Das's bill amending the Sarda Act was also circulated for public opinion and so also Dr. Bhagwandas' Hindu Marriage Validity Bill.

Dr. Khare moved reference to the Select Committee of the Arya Marriage Validation Bill.

The Law Member said that the reason why he did not insist on circulation was that a similar bill had been circulated for opinion previously. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Abdullah moved consideration of Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Bill.

Sir Henry Craik moved its circulation on the ground that the bill proposed many revolutionary changes and it was advisable to ascertain different views.

The Home Member's motion was accepted.

Mr. Rajah moved reference to Select Committee of removal of civic disabilities bill.

IRRELIGIOUS BILL.

Mr. Bajoria opposed what he called an "irreligious bill."

Sir N. N. Sircar moved for circulation for opinion by 31st July.

Mr. Rajah had no objection.

Sir N. N. Sircar's motion was accepted.

Mr. Shome moved introduction of bill to prohibit marriage of Hindu widowers with Hindu spinsters. (Laughter).

Mr. Satyamurti opposed this "funny" bill wanting Hindu widowers to marry only widows.

Mr. Shome amidst laughters withdrew the bill.

Dr. Thein Mung was cheered when he introduced Budh Gaya Temple Restoration Bill.

Mr. Bajoria on a point of order said that the Temple was a private property.

The Deputy President:—Order, order.

The bill was introduced.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following other bills were also introduced:—Mr. G. S. Gupta's bill amending Hindu Gains of Learning Act; Mr. Navalrai's Bill amending section 388 of the Cr. P. C.; Mr. Kazmi's Muslim dissolution of Marriage Bill; Sir M. Yakub's Indian Subscription Bill; Mr. Navalrai's bill amending the Sarda Act; Mr. Anugrahanarayan Sinha's Bill amending the Legal Practitioners Act; Mr. Kazmi's bill amending the Sarda Act; Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha's Bill amending the medical council Act; Sir M. Yakub's Bill relating to Property of Muslims dying intestate; Mr. G. S. Gupta's Bill removing disabilities in respect of power of transfer of will by member of joint Hindu family; Mr. Ghuznavi's Bill to control the coastal traffic of India. This is an important bill and fearing that it may not be introduced this session it was also tabled for introduction in the Council of State by Mr. Sapru.

Mr. Navalrai also introduced his bill amending the Indian Arms Act and Mr. Gupta introduced his bill to secure share for Hindu widows in their husbands' property.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Opposition Charge Against Speaker

NEW DELHI, April 17

There was a breeze in the Legislative Assembly when Sir Aubrey Metcalfe facing numerous supplementary questions about Quetta rebuilding said that they have been fully answered already.

But the Opposition persisted in asking questions.

The President said that questions already fully answered did not justify supplementary questions.

Opposition Members said that they felt hurt that the Chair was not polite.

The President replied that he felt annoyed when asking already given was questioned.

Mr. Satyamurti asked whether the Bombay Exchange Banks and Joint Stock Banks had decided not to lend money below the official bank rate and Indian Merchants' Chamber had appealed to the Reserve Bank to intervene.

Sir J. Grigg said that Government had no information regarding the Merchants' Chamber's appeal. This is not a matter in which the Government has any power to interfere. In any case the Imperial Bank did not join other banks so that the agreement is not likely to be effective, if indeed it has not already fallen through.

Replying to a supplementary question Sir James said that the matter concerned the Reserve Bank and not the Government of India and as regards the questioner's suggestion that a hint may be given to the Reserve Bank by the Government of India, Sir J. Grigg said that he was greatest believer in the policy laid down by the Legislature of the Government not interfering with the Reserve Bank in the matter.

"ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE."

A large number of questions were passed over as the members concerned were not present.

Sir Homi Mody protested against this abuse of privilege.

The President, agreeing, remarked that the questions involved careful examination and considered reply. If a large number of questions were not put because the questioner was not in his seat, it showed that the member did not take sufficient interest in the matter.

Pandit Nilkanth Das and Prof. Ranga enquired whether it was not a fact that such questions were treated as unstarred and replies thereto appeared in the official report.

The President said that that was so, but they need not make them starred questions.

TRADE AGREEMENTS.

Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha asked: "Is it a fact that the trade agreements with other Dominions are coming up for review next year? Do Government propose to ask this House in the Simla session to continue the present preference on the understanding that a fresh treaty would be negotiated at the 1937 Imperial Conference?"

Sir Mahomed Zafarullah replied: "The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, Government have no such intention at present."

Sir James Grigg, replying to the same member, said that there had been a general fall in the number of counterfeit rupees, the decrease being particularly apparent in the Punjab.

Professor Ranga: "When will this danger be minimised?"

Sir James Grigg: "When the world is completely honest." (Laughter).

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT.

Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr. Chettiar's question regarding the Wheeler Committee Report said, Government have not yet taken the report formally into consideration or decided whether it shall be published.

Sir M. Zafrullah told Mr. Satyamurti that Government could not disclose the contents of the report of Special Cotton Tariff Board, till they formed conclusions thereon.

Mr. Lloyd replying to Mr. Ramsay Scott's question said, it was felt that excise duty on Khandsari sugar for 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 77,000. It is also probable that one result of the Act has been that Khandsari production is now carried on almost entirely in establishments which do not fall within the statutory definitions.

Mr. Ramsay Scott: Is inspection carried on efficient lines?

Mr. Lloyd: Yes.

Mr. Metcalfe replying to Mr. Satyamurti's question modified his answer to the previous question that an architect for Quetta was appointed on the recommendations of a committee. This was not so. The appointment constituted an addition to the office establishment of military engineering service and had to be made by the Secretary of State, but before doing so, enquiries in this country revealed that a suitable architect could not be had.

He added Government did not ask the Secretary of State to recruit a British or foreign architect and left the selection entirely to him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

Final Acceptances

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: April 15.

The following are the City and the Suburban final acceptors:—

Finalist 9st. 7lbs.; Guinea Gap 8|13; His Reverence 8|12; Pampas Grass 8|8; Highlander 8|12; Quaidorsay 8|2; Young Native 8|2; British Quota 8|0; Monico 7|13; Ogrady 7|12; Good Deal 7|12; Pegasus 7|11; Light Tackle 7|9; Pricket 7|8; Game Chicken 7|7; Norman Herald 7|6; The Old Pretender 7|6; Rippontor 7|5; Penny Hill 7|0; Pegomas 6|12 and West Highland 6|8.

BHAWALPUR HARTAL ENDS

Normal Business Resumed On Release Of C. D. Prisoners

LAHORE, April 17.

The Publicity Officer of the Bhawalpur State wires that the 'hartal' by the Hindus and Sikhs has been called off and the Civil Disobedience prisoners released. Normal business has been resumed.—United Press.

HUNT FOR "RED" LITERATURE

LAHORE, April 17.

The Punjab C. I. D. raided a compartment in a train occupied by Comrade Mubarak Sagar between Lahore and Amritsar while he was returning from Lucknow after attending Congress session.

At the Amritsar station a posse of police surrounded his compartment but the train steamed off as the search was started. The search then had to be conducted in the moving train.

It is alleged that the police were in quest of communist literature but nothing objectionable was found with him.—United Press.

REFORTIFICATION OF DARDANELLES

Turkey's Diplomatic Attitude Commended

LONDON, April 17.

According to the Diplomatic correspondents of the morning papers, the English reply to the Turkish note regarding the refortification of the Dardanelles Zones commends Turkey for raising the proposals for a new straits convention in an orthodox manner, and agrees that the proposed discussions should be opened without delay.

The Note mentions that the, British Dominions must be consulted before detailed views can be given.—Reuter.

GEN. GIESLINGEN DEAD

Man Who Presented Ultimatum To Serbia

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SLZBURG, April 17.

The death has occurred of General von Gieslingen, formerly Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade who presented Serbia with the ultimatum in July 1914.

GERMAN MILITARY 'PLANE CRASHES

Machine Wrecked And Three Men Killed

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, April 17.

Three of the crew of five were killed when a three-engined German Military Plane crashed and was wrecked in Swiss territory near Bienne. It is explained that the machine was over Switzerland as it lost its way owing to compass trouble.

SWISS VIEW OF CRASH

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BASLE, April 17.

The Swiss Press is giving great prominence to the German military plane crash affair. It is stated that the machine was flying in a blinding snow-storm and circled over Zurich and Berne at a low altitude apparently trying to land. It finally crashed on the hill side with terrific force near the French Frontier. The survivors are lying in a critical condition.

SWISS NATIONAL DEFENCES

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERNE, April 17.

The Federal Council has submitted to both Houses of Parliament a bill requesting credit of 235 million Swiss Francs for strengthening National Defences.

"DOGS AND INDIANS NOT ALLOWED"

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 17.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Satyamurthi asked whether it was a fact that in the world Museum in Tokyo there is a notice board "Dogs and Indians not allowed" and whether the Government of India would take steps in the matter.

Sir A. Metcalfe answered Government of India have no information but enquiries are being made.

Public Address To Nariman

The public address appreciating the Services of Mr. K. F. Nariman as Mayor, will be given to him at a meeting to be held at the end of next week. Prominent Citizens will address the meeting.

I. T. F. URBAN UNIT FOR BENGAL

Govt. Decision To Disband Hyderabad Regiment

NEW DELHI, April 17

"Government have at present under consideration a proposal to disband the Bengal wing of the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment consisting of two companies and to form at Calcutta in its stead an urban unit of the Indian Territorial Force also consisting of two companies." said H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State replying to Mr. J. C. Banerji.

His Excellency added "the proposal is in the interest of Bengal and the inhabitants of the province will lose none of the opportunities for military training they at present enjoy."

He replied in the negative to the charge that this action was due to the fact that a sufficient number of members of the educated middle classes did not join the Indian Territorial Force. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief referred to the report of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee with special reference to paragraph 21 upon which the present conditions in India of the territorial force are based.

As for expansion of the University Training Corps, H's Excellency said: "New units have been formed in Karachi, Nagpur and Dacca and the unit at Delhi has been expanded. Government at present are spending Rs. 6 lakhs yearly on U. T. C's. Subject to financial considerations and provided that university or college authorities can guarantee a fixed minimum number of members and can provide suitable officers, the U. T. C. will be regarded in the words of General Sir John Shea as the foundation of the national army for diffusion of military knowledge and training."

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief assured that Government had no intention of reducing the University Training Corps and were prepared to expand it when they were satisfied that full advantage was being taken of the existing facilities.—A.P.

CITY DOCK WORKERS TO OFFER UNITED FRONT

A mass meeting of the Bombay Dock Workers was held on Friday at Wadi Bunder. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala presided.

Mr. Jhabwala expressed his satisfaction that the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, had readily responded to the call of Mazgaon Dock Workers' Committee appointed by the dock workers at their previous meeting on April 6. He however, regretted that, that other union had not shown its readiness to co-operate.

Mr. Jhabwala emphasized that the dock workers must bring about a united front of all dock workers in Bombay. Complete solidarity is, he said, alone capable of checking the present onslaught.

Mr. Madan Shetty who spoke next, informed the Dock Workers' that the Bombay Dock Workers' Union was quite ready to offer full co-operation and assistance to develop the struggle. He also pointed out how the Bombay Dock Workers' Union has been fighting for the cause of the workers.

The meeting then adopted the following resolution:

That the representatives of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union should be taken on Mazdoor Committee and ceaseless propaganda be carried to prepare all dock workers to offer united front and that after a month a mass meeting of Bombay dock workers' be held to fix a day for taking necessary action.

SIRCAR ON ASSEMBLY BUSINESS

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 17.

Sir N. N. Sircar made the following statement on the forthcoming business for the Assembly:

"The first item of business tomorrow will be the completion of debate on motion to refer the bill to amend the Indian Companies Act to a select committee. Thereafter the bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act in regard to fents etc. will be taken.

I understand, as a result of informal conversations, these two items of business are likely to be disposed of before the time available, tomorrow is exhausted. If this anticipation is realised the House will proceed to consider the amendment made by the Council of State in the Payment of Wages Bill, the Second Tariff Bill relating to wheat and rice and the Cochin Port Bill.

BURMA'S NEW GOVERNOR

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, April 17.

Sir H. Cochrane, the Governor-Designate of Burma, has now arranged to sail by the "Ranpura" from Marseilles. He leaves London by the P. and O. Express on Saturday.

In Council Of State

Rate War In Coastal Trade Of India

Sapru Introduces Bill To Regulate Traffic

NEW DELHI, April 17.

The Council of State transacted non-official business to-day.

Mr. J. C. Banerji moved a resolution urging that immediate steps be taken to bring forward legislation whereby all companies which may hereafter be floated with external capital for the purpose of opening factories in India for manufacturing any kind of articles either from raw materials available in India or from semi-finished or finished parts imported into India, shall be compelled to take at least fifty per cent of the total capital from natural born Indians.

Mr. Banerji assured the House he had no political or racial motive in making this proposal and that the resolution touched only such companies which would in future be floated with foreign capital. The penalties of forfeiture of shares purchased under "Benami" instructions—which was apprehended by the External Capital Committee—if provided into future legislation would have a sufficiently deterrent effect to prevent such "benami" transactions by non-Indians.

Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, opposed the resolution and pointed out that Section 113 of the Government of India Act prevented such legislation being undertaken.

The President added: "Even if such legislation were passed in India, it would not override the Act of British Parliament."

No other member spoke on the resolution, which was rejected without division.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. Mathura Prasad Mehrotra urged the Railway authorities to grant special facilities to sugar factories by giving concession on rates of freight and by providing adequate supply of wagons for transport of cane molasses and sugar. His speech covered mostly the factories established in the United Provinces.

Mr. Mehrotra said that the industry was faced with difficulties since the imposition of excise duty and very few factories were paying proper dividend, while some had become losing concerns.

RUSSEL'S ASSURANCE.

Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways, elaborately explained that freight concessions as compared with the ordinary rate were given to the sugar industry over several sections of different railways and also detailed the facilities accorded for the transport of cane in the season. As for molasses, he pointed out that its transport could not be further facilitated unless there was a larger quantity sent.

Mr. Mathura Prasad persisted in his complaint that a differentiation was shown as regards the transport of molasses on the B. N. W. Railway. Sir Guthrie Russel promised to address the Agent to look into the matter.

The resolution was withdrawn.

WANTED C. M. S.

Lala Jagdish Prasad (unofficial U. P.) moved that a separate Civil Medical Service should be established independently of the Indian Medical Service which was primarily a military service. He wanted Government to consider the needs of 33 crores of civil population. The mover alluded in particular to a resolution passed almost every year by the U. P. Legislative Council as illustrative of the depth of feeling in the country against the present system and objected also to reserving certain districts to I.M.S. men.

Mr. Syed Mohomed Padsha, Mr. Lala Ramsaran Das and Mr. Syed Hosain Imam participated in the discussion, supporting the resolution. Sir N. Choksey referred to the progress made in recent years towards the Indianisation of the services and alluded to the recommendation of the Lee Commission.

Major-General Sprawson, Director-General, I.M.S., explained that the present strength was the minimum possible and in fact there was room for a larger number of British I.M.S. Officers. He assured the House that it was not the intention of Government to foist these officers on the local Governments surreptitiously or with a dishonest motive.

Mr. P. N. Sapru asserted that there was discrimination between Indian and British I.M.S. Officers.

PART OF PRESENT SYSTEM

Sir Jagdish Prasad further supplemented Maj.-General Sprawson's arguments and said that so long as the principle existed that British superior officers and their families were to be treated by medical officers of their own race, the present system would continue. The I.M.S. was essentially a military service and being maintained to meet the requirements of war emergency. The best and economical method to provide for treatment of superior British officers and families was to get British I.M.S. officers. He promised to forward the debate to the Secretary of State with whom the ultimate decision depended.

Rai Bahadur Jagdish Prasad while replying to the debate stressed that the Minister of the Provinces were not satisfied with the present agreement.

The resolution was rejected by 12 votes against 27.

RECORD SORTERS' STATUS

Mr. Hosain Imam moved a resolution that record sorters and duftaries of the Imperial Secretariat be classed as superior servants.

He contended that such classification existed in provincial Secretariats and by giving them this status, there was no extra expenditure involved beyond increasing their house rent and other allowances.

A number of unofficial members supported the resolution.

Mr. Hallett was not inclined to be harsh on these people who had rendered good work and was prepared to consider any minor grievance, but said that Government was not prepared to give them higher status as considerable expenditure would be involved.

The resolution was withdrawn.

COASTAL TRAFFIC

Mr. P. N. Sapru introduced a Bill to control the Coastal Traffic of India. (This measure was also introduced in the Assembly by Sir Abdul Hali Ghaznavi).

Mr. Sapru stated that this was not racially discriminatory, but was merely intended to regulate the coastal traffic by empowering the Governor-General-in-Council to fix minimum rates of fare and freight and to prohibit grant of rebates or other concessions calculated to reduce such rates. Infringement of rules made under this Bill should be punishable with fine or refusal of entry into Indian ports.

REMEDY AGAINST RATE WAR.

The Bill was necessary as there was fear that a well-established and powerful company could easily put a new venture out of action by unfair competition such as rate cutting, grant of rerates, etc. The Bill was introduced without opposition in accordance with convention.

But on the next Bill introduced by Raja Ghaznafar Ali for better Administration of Khawaja Sahib at Ajmer, Mr. Syed Mahomed Padsha attempted to put up opposition and Sir Jagdish Prasad and the President drew his attention to a well-established convention.

Raja Ghaznafar Ali then introduced the Bill after assuring the President that he had this time obtained sanction from the Governor-General.

Mr. Vellingiri Gounder moved a resolution urging that early steps be taken to amend the S. P. C. A. Act suitably in order to meet the present conditions and to provide better conveniences for animals and their owners.

Mr. Hallett said that though the matter concerned Provincial Governments the Government of India sympathised with this cause. He would be prepared to forward any useful suggestions for improvement to the local Governments who were competent enough to legislate in the matter to suit their requirements.

Mr. Gounder withdrew the resolution after which the Council adjourned till Monday, 20th April. —A.P.

AMERICAN TRADERS STILL HOLDING ALOOF

NEW YORK, April 17.

Domestic industrial progress continues sustaining influence on the New York Stock Exchange, but many traders are still holding aloof, and are unwilling to enter into further commitments, pending clarification of the developments abroad.

While, with the weekly statement of the Bank of France disclosing a further large decrease in gold holdings, bankers are studying the French financial situation with some concern.—Reuter.

Our Abyssinian Letter

Italians Rain Bombs On Abyssinian Towns

But After All They Have Captured Only Two Hills At A Cost Of Two Million Sterling

(From Our Correspondent.)

DIRE-DAWA, April 9.

I have just received news of a fierce battle going on for the last 5 days at a place near Gabrad Harre. Thousands of troops are engaged in this fight, and the Abyssinians are said to be gaining ground. Bombing planes are busy so that no reinforcement can reach the Abyssinians. But, now the Abyssinians have become past masters in the art of saving themselves from bombs and they have many hidden ways through which their Somalis can lead their armies without being seen.

Rain is still pouring here and the weather is cloudy since last 3 days.

At last the world will know now that the brave Ethiopian Commanders are all safe and their armies alive and kicking, and lately, they have been giving a good account of themselves everywhere. False claims of the Italians are exposed and now everyone knows that these stories are given out to the world to get some credit, as they are badly in need of money.

BOMBING EVERYWHERE.

Having failed in War, they are trying bombing everywhere regardless of all costs and consequences. But people are wide awake specially the police officers. I must relate a small story in this connection. Yesterday, all the young officers of this town were at the Post Office, when they heard news of 10 Italian bombers having started from their new base. Young Liji Mukunon at once took to his horse and in about 10 minutes, he was able to warn everyone in the town.

Let the Italians boast as much as they like, but one thing is quite clear. In six months, they have been able to capture only 2 hills at a cost of 2 million sterling. There are 2,500 such hills before the Italians can reach Addis-Ababa so let any one calculate and see how many years the Italians will have to fight to conquer this country.

BOMBS, BOMBS EVERYWHERE

(From Our Correspondent).

DIRE-DAWA: April 4.

Three Caproni bombing planes visited us to-day between 9 to 9-30 a.m. Thanks to the warning received from the British Consul, all British Indians and other subjects disappeared from the scene. The Ethiopian Government had also warned the public to vacate the town.

I was standing on a hill overlooking Dire-Dawa, when suddenly the noise of the machines was heard. At once there was panic in the villages near me, and instead of taking cover, people started running in all directions. I went and told them to take cover and drive the cattle and other flocks under trees. While these machines passed over us, a native woman lost her reason by the noise and came rushing wildly at me and asked me to supply her with lemon juice so that her life may be saved. My servants dragged her under cover. All the time, I was looking at the bombers through my field glasses. They were all three-engined Caproni machines. Although I was at a height of 1,000 feet from Dire-Dawa, these machines were at an altitude of 4 to 5 thousand feet, where no rifle or machine-gun of ours could harm them. Two machines circled twice over the town, but the leading machine went and hesitated a little over the Government Treasury (now a Guest House), the flour mills which are near my own house and the house of Messrs. G. M. Mohamedali and Co., over which a Union Jack was flying. They then flew away towards Kersa.

I came at once to Dire-Dawa and heard that these machines had first visited Dagahbour without throwing any bombs. They then visited a small Abyssinian post, called Agar-Salama and threw three bombs there. After this, they threw seven bombs on Jigjiga and did some damage to the buildings without any loss of life. They also visited Gursum, an old military station and passed over Harrar, after which they circled over Dire-Dawa and then flew away towards Kersa.

CAPITAL BOMBED.

Addis-Ababa was bombed the same day. Five machines were at work and the Radio Station of Addis-Ababa was bombed and some damage was done. They also attacked the place in Johu Maida, where the Abyssinian aeroplanes were kept and I was informed by the native staff of the British Red Cross Unit that three Abyssinian aeroplanes were damaged. They then threw some bombs on the palace, but two aeroplanes were brought down.

Near Amba-Alagi, the Abyssinian troops have taken 14 Italian fortifications and killed two thousand Eritreans and 200 white soldiers and captured all the arms, guns and machine-guns from there. They were being bombed all the time, and even poison gas was thrown over them, but the Ethiopians dared every thing, because their women and children were pitilessly bombed everywhere.

ITALIAN ADVANCE CHECKED.

On the Southern Front, Gorrahe and Gabrad-Harre, the two aeroplane basis were also taken by assault. This news I got from an Egyptian doctor, who came from Jigjiga lately—at Warandab, the Italians, who had advanced about 20 miles were beaten back with losses.

Lately there has been great fear from another quarter. The French contingent of Dire Dawa instead of putting their big machine guns in a position to stop air attack, trained two of these guns towards the town and 2 to the side of Issa country. The Municipal Officer and other important chiefs went there and forced them to change the position of these guns, which had caused great unrest among the Abyssinians here. They were bluntly informed that they must do as they were told if they wanted to remain friends.

NEW ITALIAN AIR BASE.

The Italians, it is stated, have prepared new base for aeroplanes near Assab and intend to attack Hawash, Addis Ababa and other places from this side. So Fitaurari Takle Wariate has proceeded there with his own army to deal with them.

The news of recent Ethiopian victories are official and comes from the Quartermaster General. This confirms what I said in my last report. The Ethiopian armies in the northern front are intact and fighting well. The commanders have enough hiding places in those parts to save their armies from air attack.

The native staff of the British Red Cross unit returned back this morning, as all the medicines and tents etc. were destroyed by Italian bombing I talked to several of them and they assured me that Italian bombers were never fired at by any of the staff. They were always kept far from the military camps as they were incessantly bombed and machine-gunned nearly every day, simply because the Italians do not like the British to save the wounded from death. They had Red Cross flags on all the tents and on tree tops where they camped, and a forty feet long Red Cross on the floor. But the Italians did not care for the Red Cross. They always flew very low and bombed them.

Yesterday at about 11 a.m. 30 Italian bombers were seen flying towards Harrar and Dire-Dawa, but it seems that these raiders were forced to return back on account of heavy rains.

On the 8th April, there was an alarm at about 9-30 a.m.. News came by wire that 10 aeroplanes were seen at Dagahbour coming this side. So at once, the remaining few people were ordered to go out. All Indians and other British subjects had notice last night. The British Consul ordered that all the British subjects must remain out till further notice. So every body left very early this morning. French troops are standing ready at the Abyssinian border and one does not know what action they will take in case of this town being bombed.

NEGUS INCOGNITO.

From confidential sources, I understand that the Emperor arrived incognito at the southern front and at once gave orders to destroy the Italian camp at Korrahe and capture the place. He is said to have spoken to 2 Lorry drivers and asked for news about Harrar and Dire-Dawa. He is said to have clipped his beard, so that no one could recognize him. He came alone. The Lion-hearted Negus puts new courage to all the soldiers who are ready to die at a signal from him.

His visit proved effective. General Wahib Pasha at once plied dried wood and burnt the wood of the Italian wire entanglements and clipped a way for the soldiers to take Korrahe by assault.

The British Consul has sent away his wife and child to Djibouti and there seems to be no doubt of this town being bombed.

Lady Brabourne greets Lord Willingdon at the Bombay Central on his arrival from New Delhi.

CONGRESS AND OFFICES

Bidhan Roy Deplores Postponement Of Decision

CALCUTTA, April 17.

"I regret to say that the Work-Committee has again failed to give the country a correct lead in the matter of office acceptance." was the opinion expressed by Dr. B. C. Roy, in the course of an interview to the "United Press" on the Congress resolution on Government of India Act and Office Acceptance issues.

Dr. Roy added: "Unfortunately, due perhaps to the fact that there is difference of opinion among the Working Committee members, as Rajendra Babu mentioned while moving the resolution, the Committee did not take any decision regarding office acceptance. If it was possible for this Committee to lay down a policy which could control activities of hundreds of legislators, it should be possible for the Committee to lay down the policy for guiding the activities of a handful of men who might accept office and guide their activities in their respective Cabinets. Objections were raised in the course of the discussions that an "office" holder would not obey such direction. It is difficult to follow such reasoning. If over a thousand members in different legislatures would willingly follow the direction of the Working Committee one fails to understand why doubt should be felt regarding the chosen few who may be called upon to take the Ministerial appointments.

"In politics situations change from day to day and even if Congress had arrived at any decision to-day, as regards the office acceptance issue, there was nothing to prevent the Committee altering its decision under changed condition."

BAN ON CALCUTTA LABOUR LEADER

BARISAL, April 17.

Mr. K. C. Mitra, a labour leader of Calcutta and president of the Inland Steam Navigation Workers Union, who arrived here last evening from Narayanganj where he had gone in connection with the Sonachara strike, was served with an order under section 144 on board the steamer asking him not to land ashore.

It may be remembered that about 500 workers of the local steamer company recently had gone on strike which was subsequently called off, the authorities of the company having assured them that their grievances would be redressed. The present order is understood to be in apprehension of further trouble.—United Press.

BADOGLIO'S MISSION ADVERTISED

The Italian Government has officially communicated to the League of Nations the Decree of Marshal Badoglio abolishing slavery in Tigrai, Amhara and Goggiam.

The text of the Decree is preceded by a reference to a previous letter sent to the League of Nations on 2nd March 1936, to which no publicity has been given by the Secretariat, though the letter was intended to bring to the cognizance of all the Member States, the Decree of the Italian High Commissioner in East Africa dated 15th October 1935, abolishing officially the slavery in Tigrai and in the territories occupied by Italian troops. The said letter also referred to a similar Decree promulgated by the Governor of Italian Somaliland in the adjacent Ethiopian territories.

CALL TO PEASANTS

Make Congress 100 Per Cent Kisan-Minded, Urges Prof. Ranga

NEW DELHI, April 17.

"The Congress resolution on peasants does not go anywhere near approaching the minimum demands of the peasants as expressed by the South India, C.P., Bihar, U.P., Assam and Maharashtra peasants' organisation", said Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., on the Congress resolution on the peasants in an interview to the Press.

Continuing he said: "It is true that the Congress Working Committee had, as its basis for its own resolution, the charts of the peasants minimum demands supplied to it even at Lucknow and had incorporated some of their demands. But this resolution is sadly and unduly restricted in its scope although it is to be further amplified with the co-operation of Congress and peasants' organisations. I wish a Committee representing the Congress and Kisan interests had been set up to frame a more comprehensive resolution, containing the objectives of the Congress vis-a-vis the Kisans, and the minimum demands of the Kisans on an All-India and Provincial basis, as can be accepted by Congress and to submit it to the Congress and country and thus enable the Poona Congress to attempt to completely identify itself with the Kisans.

As it is, the Lucknow resolution is an earnest of the attitude of the Congress towards the peasants. It has happily reiterated Rajen Babu's offer of the Congress to recognise the independent entity of Kisans organisations. It is now upto the peasants to pursue their organizational activity, and help the Congress to become 100 per cent Kisan in its outlook."—United Press.

RAJKUMAR BELABOURED?

Alleged Assault At Moga Railway Station

FEROZEPUR, April 17.

The Rajkumar of an Indian State has lodged a report with the Moga police that while he was travelling by train, three persons entered his first class compartment at Moga Station and attempted to pull him out. He managed to extricate himself and dashed into the station cloak-room but the alleged assailants followed and belaboured him.

The Railway Police have taken up the matter and enquiries are proceeding.—A.P.

TEJA SINGH, A STATE PRISONER

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 17

In the Assembly to-day replying to Sardar Sant Singh's question regarding State prisoner Teja Singh Azad, Sir Henry Craik said Teja Singh Azad who returned to India about December 1934 after an absence of about 12 years was first arrested in Bombay on January 10 1936 in connection with a case registered under Section 18 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 and Section 17 (2) of Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908. There was insufficient evidence to place him on trial in this case but he was detained in view of his dangerous communist activities both in and out of India under Section 2 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1935. Subsequently, it was decided after further examinations of his case to detain him as a state prisoner under Regulation III of 1818. The necessary warrant was issued on March 17 1936 for his detention in the Campbellpore Central Jail under Regulation III The provision of a suitable allowance to a state prisoner is obligatory. The amount of allowance to be given is under consideration.

"TICKETLESS" TRAVELLERS BILL

Not To Be Taken Up This Session

NEW DELHI, April 17.

"United Press" lobby correspondent understands that further stages of the Railway Amendment Bill generally known as Ticketless Travellers Bill, will not be taken during the present session of the Assembly.

The Bill has been introduced, but the Select Committee motion will now come up before the Simla session. According to the present forecasts, the Budget Session of the Assembly will terminate on April 23.

The Tariff Amendment Bill in respect of the proposed changes in duties on hosiery and silk fibre has evoked considerable interests among the trading classes and manufacturers and it is surmised that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee for an early report.—United Press.

"RANPURA" SAFE AT LAST

Chinese Treasures Remain Untouched; Passengers Book By Express

GIBRALTAR, April 17.

The P. and O. Steamer "Ranpura" is now safely anchored near Northmole opposite the Admiralty Harbour. It has been unexpectedly delayed over the day. There are no signs of leakage.

The P. and O. announce that the weekly Overland Express to Marseilles will depart from Victoria to-morrow and take passengers alongside "Ranpura" at Marseilles on Sunday. One hundred passengers have been booked by the Express.

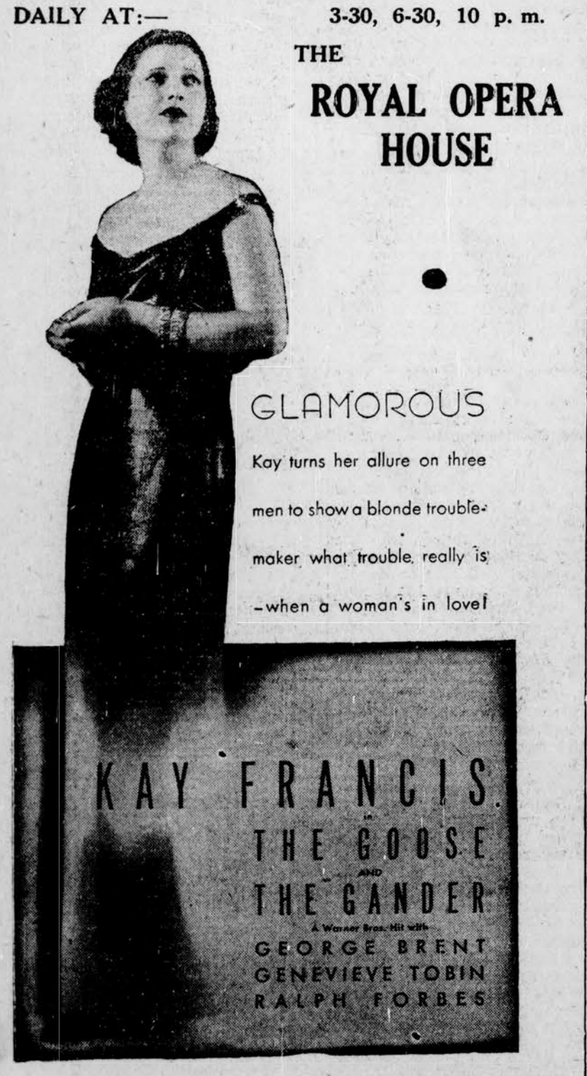
CHINESE TREASURES SAFE

It is probable that the divers' examination will confirm that the hull is undamaged. The refloating operations were entirely conducted by the naval authorities and 300 tons of cargo were previously removed. The Chinese treasures are untouched.

The chief difficulty in refloating arose from the fact that there is only 18 inches difference between the high and low tides. When the tugs made two final efforts the "Ranpura" came off easily at the second pull.—Reuter.

DAILY AT:— 3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE



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The Great Character Actor

CONRAD VEIDT

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"KING OF THE DAMNED"

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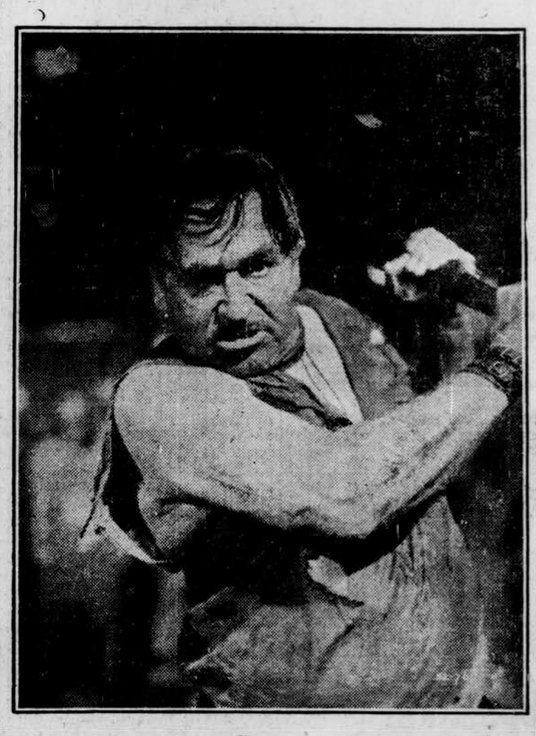

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A DYNAMIC DRAMA VIBRANT

WITH VIRILE ENTERTAINMENT

A Gaumont-British Picture

Book early to avoid disappointment.

Civic Ardour Not Damped By Adversity

(Continued From Page 2)

many years of devoted service to her interests, with the consciousness of work well done.

I thank you once again, Mr. Mayor, for the warmth of your welcome to us both to-day. I cannot overstate the degree of encouragement which, on the eve of assuming this great and onerous charge, I derive from your kind and friendly words. We need your encouragement and your help, for we are both fully alive to the responsibilities and the magnitude of the task which lies before us, and I can only add in conclusion that in the fulfilment of that task I shall rely upon the loyalty and assistance of all those who are working for the benefit and prosperity of this great country.

Drive In State

After the presentation of the Municipal address, His Lordship drove in state to the Government House Malabar Point escorted by Bombay Light Patrol, the Governor's Body Guard and an Indian Cavalry Regiment.

On the arrival of the Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow at Government House the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne brought about a meeting between them and Lord and Lady Willingdon.

A photograph of the group was taken at Government House and later in the morning the retiring Viceroy and the new Vicorey met in conference.

The Corporation's casket to hold the Welcome Address to the Marquess of Linlithgow, is made of solid silver with gold touches and is 14 inches long, 5 inches broad and 4½ inches deep, and lined inside with velvet and mounted on a polished stand in ebony colour. On the front panel, left side, there is a miniature design of the Municipal Buildings and on the right side there is a design of the Gateway of India; in the centre there is the shield containing the name and titles of the Viceroy-Designate.

On the right side there is a small design of the Town Hall of Bombay. On the left side, there is a miniature design of the Crawford Market. The back side shows small representations of the Victoria Terminus and the Prince of Wales Museum. On the lid of the casket there is the Municipal Coat of Arms.

ADDRESS

The Address of Welcome presented to the Marquess of Linlithgow is written in hand and illuminated in colours on Vellum with a beautiful border showing views of the Municipal Buildings and the Gateway of India. At the top the Coat of Arms of the Viceroy-Designate is painted in proper colours. The Municipal Coat of Arms is painted at the bottom. The Adress is mounted on satin with an ivory roller at the top and with gold tassels at the top and bottom.

WILL WORK FOR PEOPLE'S UNITY

Assurance To Bombay Muslims

The Marquess of Linlithgow was presented with addresses of welcome by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Muslim Community of the City yesterday afternoon.

Both the addresses paid tributes to the Viceroy-Designate and assured their fullest Co-operation in his administration.

Replying to the address of the Muslim community of Bombay City and Presidency of Bombay Lord Linlithgow said:—

"It was with particular pleasure that I listened to the assurances in your address of the ready co-operation of the Muslim community in working the Reforms in the spirit in which they have been offered. It is my earnest hope that I may look for the same co-operation from all sections of the people of India, regardless of class or creed, and that the period of my office as Viceroy may be marked by an ever growing appreciation of the decisive importance of national unity which will transcend any local or sectional differences.

"It is in the unity of her people that the future strength of India lies. It will be my sincere and unchanging purpose in the work that lies before me to do all that I can to contribute to that unity; and with that object in view it will be my aim constantly to hold the balance even between all sections, classes and creeds of the population of this great country.

"You refer also in your address to the problem of the economic development of the country and of the amelioration of the condition of the masses I fully appreciate the vital importance of both those problems; and you may rest assured of my close and active interest in them.

In replying to the address of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Viceroy-Designate said:

It is a source of very real encouragement to me, at the outset of the heavy task which lies before me to know that I have the good wishes and the goodwill of a body so important, and with so long and distinguished a history, as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

UPHOLD SCOUTERS' TRADITION

Willingdon's Farewell To His Charge

The following is the Farewell Message of H. E. Lord Willingdon to the Scouts:—

"On this last occasion on which I address you as Chief Scout for India and Burma, I send you all—Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and Scouters—my heartiest greetings and best wishes for your future welfare.

I have had the opportunity, during my time in India, of seeing the Boy Scout Movement start from very small beginning and spread from one end of the country to the other, and wherever I have seen my brother scouts in the course of my tours, I have always been impressed by their smartness and efficiency.

I wish with all my heart that you may continue to grow and prosper. I would ask you always to remember that Scouting is a game—a game with a purpose. The Movement expects you to enjoy yourself, not forgetting that the game is played with the purpose of making you happy, healthy and useful citizens of your Motherland. And as there are Boy Scouts all over the world, keeping before themselves the same objects and ideals, you are members of a World-wide Brotherhood. It is an honour to belong to such a movement, and I am sure it will be your constant endeavour worthily to uphold the high tradition of Scouting in India.

Good-bye and Good Scouting.

A Karachi message says quite a sensation was created in an inter-class compartment of a passenger train approaching Sultan Kote when an unclaimed bundle containing a loaded revolver and four cartridges was discovered lying under a bench. The Railway police were informed of the incident.

Lord Linlithgow replying to the address presented by the Bombay Corporation on Friday morning.

FAREWELL TO WILLINGDON

Muslim Committee And Commerce Chamber Present Addresses

His Excellency the Viceroy was the recipient of a farewell address by the Muslim Committee of Bombay yesterday morning.

Replying to the address Lord Willingdon said:

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting once again the members of the Muslim Committee before I leave India.

"You have been good enough to refer in a very appreciative manner to such services as I have been able to render to this great country of India, and in particular during the last five years. It has been, as you say, a critical and often an anxious time. but I am particularly glad to hear that you consider that I have done my part not only in giving India a new Constitution but also in creating that atmosphere of peace and tranquillity which is so essentially necessary for the success of that Constitution. But the credit does not belong to me alone and I take this opportnuity of thanking the Muslim Community for the support they have given me.

Commerce Chamber Tribute.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Lord Willingdon this morning.

The address paid a tribute to the Viceroy and praised his administration in India.

In the course of his reply Lord Willingdon said:

"It is clear that you wish to send me away from India happy in the knowledge that my term of office has met with the approval of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and in this you have succeeded to the full.

"I have always realized the close connection between the contentment of a country and the prosperity of her trade and commerce, and the harmonious atmosphere now prevailing, to which you, Sir, referred in your address, is, I think I can claim, not one of the smallest factors in the improvement of trade conditions to-day as compared with when I took over office five years ago, and even though that improvement may only at present be discerned as a small gleam of light in the economic sky, I am convinced that that gleam is steadily gaining in strength from day to day. India's credit stands high, and of that fact I am proud for although there are contributing reasons for it, one very large element has been the restoration of law and order throughout the country which has been the constant preoccupation of my Government and myself during my entire regime.

Amelioration of Masses.

"I am indeed glad to think that financial conditions have so improved as to permit of the initiation of a campaign for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural masses and I have not the slightest doubt that my successor will continue the good work that has been started and it is to be hoped that improving conditions will result in greater resources being placed at his disposal for the purpose."

VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FOR DELHI

The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy, and Governor-General-designate of India, accompanied by the Marchioness of Linlithgow, left Bombay for Delhi from the Bombay Central Station, by a special train at 4-30 p.m. The departure was private, but after the train left the platform a salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

The departure being private the attendance of the heads of the departments was dispensed with, but the following officers were present, viz., the Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, the Collector of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police and the Sheriff of Bombay.

SUBHAS BOSE

To Be Removed From Yeravda To Calcutta Jail

CALCUTTA, April 17.

It is understood that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will be brought down to Calcutta from Yeravda Jail on Monday next.

It is further understood that Mr. Bose will be kept here for a temporary period after which he will be removed to a healthy place which, however, is not yet settled. The name of Kurseong is being mentioned but official confirmation is lacking.—United Press.

HOUSE RAID IN BARODA STATE

Seven Arrested For Alleged Gambling

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, April 17.

News has been received from Dabhoi that the police raided at dead of night the house in which Tai Jamal of Broach was residing and arrested Shantilal Muljee and six others for alleged gambling. Several persons attempted to escape by jumping on the roof, one person breaking his leg. Further investigations are in progress.

DUTY ON STAPLE FIBRE

Govt. Should Reserve Right To Increase It, Urge I. M. Chamber

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, writes:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Wednesday have sent the following Telegram to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, regarding the Indian Tariff Act Amending Bill:—

Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber have considered Bill No. IX of 1936, further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, and approve of the reduction in duty proposed therein for Staple fibre. At the same time, the Committee urge that Government should reserve to themselves the power of increasing the duty if it appears that staple fibre is imported from any country at a much cheaper rate and threatens to affect interests of Indian cotton adversely. Regarding Spun Silk Yarn, Committee approve of the increase in duty on same. Government should in this case also remain watchful to see that if the interests of handloom weavers are adversely affected they should lower the duty when necessary."

QUADRANGULAR WATER POLO

Zionists And Parsis To Play Finals To-morrow Morning

The Quadrangular Water-Polo Tournament opened on Friday at the Back-Bay Baths.

Two fixtures between the Parsis' vs Zionists and the Europeans vs. Hindus were played.

The Parsis' and Europeans were the respective winners and will be playing the finals on Sunday morning at 10. Also there will be a friendly match on Sunday of the respective losers.

RESULTS

PARSIS VS. ZIONISTS

Parsis—6 goals.
Zionists—3 goals.

EUROPEANS VS. HINDUS

Europeans—10 goals.
Hindus—2 goals

"LEWIS" HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Fixtures For The Week-End

To-day Saturday, 5-30 p.m.:—Christ Church Old Boys v. St. Andrew's Ex. Students Association.

To-morrow Sunday, at 5-30 p.m.:—Bombay Telephone Co.'s Sports Club v Parel Sporting Club "A".

CHARTER OF KISANS' RIGHTS

Mr. Yajnik Gives His Impressions Of Lucknow Conference

Interviewed on his return from Lucknow Mr. Indulal Yajnik stated the first session of the All India Kisan Conference was indeed a land-mark in the struggle of our aggrieved and starving peasants for their economic and political emancipation.

The conference has not only set out the main objectives of the Kisan movement in the Zamindari as well as Rvotwari areas but has also incorporated the immediate minimum demands of the peasants in what might be deemed a "Charter of Kisans' Rights."

A representative of All-India Kisan Committee including the leading lights of the movement in Punjab, and Bengal, Bombay, Madras and other provinces has been appointed to organise Peasants' Unions and Conferences in all part of the country. An All-India Peasants' Bulletin will be published from Bombay to summarise the news of the day-to-day struggle of the Kisans in the country. And I hope this movement will blossom into an All-India Kisan Congress in the near future to voice the grievances of the 30 crores of toiling peasantry in the country.

"TISSUE OF LIES"

Questioned regarding the charges levelled by the 'Anglo-Indian Press' against the Kisan Conference Mr. Yajnik denounced it as a tissue of lies. The Conference was attended by the President, Swami Sahajanand, the leader of the Bihar Kisan Sabha, Prof. Ranga, M. L. A. the acknowledged leader of the South India Peasants' movement and the delegates of the All-Bangal Peasants Federation, the Assam Ryots' Association, the Punjab Peasants' Debt Reliet Committee, the U. P. Kisan Sangha, the peasants organisation in Orissa and Malabar, the Maharashtra Peasants' Committee and the Peasants Conferences held recently in C. P. and Berar.

More than one thousand visitors and delegates were present at the open session of the Conference which was greeted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself in an eloquent speech.

M. C. Rajah's Telegram To New Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 17.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, has telegraphed the following to the Marquess of Linlithgow: "On behalf of the Depressed Classes of India, whom I solely represent in the Indian Legislative Assembly, and as president of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, I offer Your Excellency cordial welcome. My services are at Your Excellency's disposal.

FASTEST MOVING MOST EXCITING PICTURE SEEN FOR YEARS!

G---MEN
G---MEN

A First National Super with

JAMES CAGNEY

at

PLAZA

To-night: 3-30; 6-30 & 9.45 p.m.

NEGLECTED COUGH MAY LEAD TO TUBERCULOSIS.

SIROLIN 'ROCHE'

kills the disease germs, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and even Tuberculosis in its early stages.

MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

CENTRAL CINEMA

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LOVE CAPTIVE OF THE BRIDE RAID!

Take a lesson from the Jungle! The boys aren't a bit timid—and how the girls love it!

What a picture! And when the shadow of the white invader falls over this South Sea paradise, you'll witness one of the most exciting stories ever filmed in stark reality!

An adventure epic to challenge "White Shadows", "Trader Horn" and "Eskimo"—actually filmed in its authentic setting in the tropical island of Tahiti, with a cast of 5,000 natives! It took a year, and $1,000,000, to bring you this outstanding motion picture achievement.

EXOTIC CAPTIVE! After the Bride Raid!

LAST OF THE PAGANS

WITH MALA AND LOTUS

and Tahitian cast of 5,000! A year to make! Cost $1,000,000!

Directed by Richard Thorpe
Produced by Philip Goldstone

SEE
—the bride hunt!
—Mala's battle with the giant swordfish!
—scores of other thrills!

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

PLANS OPEN AT THEATRE - - - - - - - 'Phone 27787.

WATCHED HER FAT MELT AWAY

More than Two Stone Vanished in Four Months

NOW HEALTHY AND HAPPY —BETTER IN EVERY WAY

This woman is only 5 feet tall and she weighed 11 stone 4 lbs. She had tried to get her weight down, but nothing did any good. Then she found a simple, safe method and she stuck to it faithfully for four months. She now turns the scale at 'under 9 stone.' Here she tells you exactly how she brought about this change:—

"A little over four months ago, out of curiosity I started to take Kruschen Salts. I hadn't much faith in anything, as previously I had taken another treatment for 12 months and was 4 lbs. heavier than when I started. After the first bottle of Kruschen Salts I felt different, so I continued to take them and still felt better in every way. I watched myself losing fat every week and now I am very pleased with the results. I never miss my morning dose (good half-teaspoonful) in my first cup of tea. I am 5 feet tall and before taking Kruschen I weighed 11 stone 4 lbs. Now I weigh under 9 stone and I am happy and healthy."—(Mrs.) J.W.

The six salts in Kruschen assist the internal organs to throw off each day the wastage and poisons that encumber the system. Then, little by little, that ugly fat goes—slowly, yes, but surely.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

FREE!! Gold Talisman (Govt. Registered) given by a sage in the palace of Maharaja of Tipperah. Infallibly cures any disease and fulfils all desires.

SHAKTI BHANDAR, P.O. Auliabad (Sylhet), ASSAM.

DIABETES SUFFERERS!!

HERE IS PROOF FOR YOU!! of the NUMEROUS PATIENTS CURED

Mr. B. S. Mayekar, A Block No. 9, Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay writes on 18-10-1935.

"I was suffering from DIABETES for over 9 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 48 days for me. As each week progressed, the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a SPECIALIST indeed in reality. My S. P. Gravity which was 1039 in the beginning of the course came down to 1010 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 26 to "Nil" while sediments were not at all visible.."

WITHOUT DELAY

Consult personally Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes Specialist", at Dahanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, No. 2, between the hours of 9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

END GREY HAIR.

End your grey hair and look years younger by using VIVALINE HAIR OIL a true Nature's friend which makes greyness disappear gently like nature.

Rs. 3 large phial for advanced greyness; Rs. 1-12 small. Three bottles (Full Course) Post Free.

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For further enquiries write to:—Sole Distributors, SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING CO., (Medical Deptt.), Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

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B. M. BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.

KARACHI FOLLOWS BOMBAY

Taxi-Drivers' Strike Against Third Party Insurance Orders

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 16.

Protesting against the insistence by authorities that taxis should be insured against third party risks the taxi drivers of the city belonging to the union—struck to-day. A demonstration was staged in the morning at the Idgah Maidan where about fifty taxis were drawn up in two rows while the drivers collected nearby ordering their meals to be fetched there. The taxi stands in the city have been deserted while the traffic hitherto handled by taxis is being shared by trams, buses and hackneys.

The strikers express their resolve to hold out till there grievances are redressed. The police visited the scene where everything is peaceful at present.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

Negotiations May Start At Simla In July

NEW DELHI, April 16.

The Japanese Consul-General for India left for Calcutta this morning.

It appears he had talks with the Member and Secretary of the Commerce Department on the projected negotiations between India and Japan vis-a-vis Indo-Japanese protocol. It appears that the Japanese Government have no intention of sending a big delegation but would prefer to authorise the Consul-General to initiate and continue talks for the renewal and modification of the cotton protocol. It is doubtful if it will be possible, judging from the fact that the Consul-General has no diplomatic status and unless he is invested with it, he cannot represent the Government of Japan.

Negotiations may be started in Simla in July.—United Press.

DEVELOP MASS CONSCIOUSNESS

Dr. Sumant Mehta On Baroda Prajamandal's Duty

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.).

Dr. Sumant Mehta has been elected president of the forthcoming session of Baroda State Prajamandal which is to be held at Kathor in Navsari district on May 5, 6 and 7. Before his election, Dr. Sumant Mehta, in a press statement stated that the real work of Prajamandal lay in developing mass consciousness so that it may permeate all parts of the State. If people realised their own difficulties, responsible Government would easily be within there reach.

The General Secretary of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations Central Committee has sent the amended draft rules, regarding rural reconstruction fund, to all members. It is suggested that Dewan should be the permanent president, that Baroda City Municipality, Baroda and Mehsana district boards to elect two members each that Navsari and Amreli one each, and 5 to be elected from persons who have contributed Rs. 1,000 and above and the elections to be held every three years. The Committee will elect its own Secretary.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S FLIGHT

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 16.

The well-known French aviator Chanteraine who is on flight to French India accompanied by his mechanic Varnos in a Farman 190 plane is expected at Drigh Road within the next few days. It is expected that he will fly to the French possessions in India including Pondicherry and Karaikkal, incidentally touching Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Delhi, Agra, and Jodhpur "en route." The flight will occupy him till the month-end.

GOVT.'S RURAL UPLIFT IN DACCA

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The allotment of funds from the Rural Development grant of the Government of India, says a Bengal Government communique has given a great stimulus to works of public utility in the district of Dacca. Apart from the sinking of some two hundred tube wells, construction of numerous village bridges and improvement of dispensaries, there have been some new and enterprising schemes. Two khals have been excavated in Manikganj sub-divisions. Nine football fields are being constructed. The Agricultural Exhibitions at Manikganj and at Bandar were also considerably aided.—United Press.

KEEP AWAY FROM CLASS-WAR

Sircar Advocates Co-operative Farming As Solution Of Indebtedness

BOGRA, (By Mail).

Presiding over the Agriculturist Debtors Conference held at Sherpur, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker gave a survey of the causes leading to the present deplorable condition of the masses and suggested ways out. Mr. Sarker traced the history of British rule in India and said that the rulers did not view the problems of this country with a broad outlook. Law and order had been magnified beyond all proportion and there was no wealth but there were complete arrangements of police and chowkidars for preserving wealth. It showed that the Government was completely divorced from the veins of the national life.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM.

Proceeding Mr. Sarker said that happily there were signs of consciousness of a new life. The solution of the problems lay in the education of the cultivators. Their motto should never be to avenge themselves at the cost of other classes. Their ideal should be constructive and not destructive. They would have to depend in the main upon themselves. It was the duty of the zamindars and the Mahajans to see that their ryots and debtors were not wiped out. They should try to bridge the gulf separating them. If the ryots and debtors die, the Zamindars and Mahajans would also go. At the same time, those debtors, who had the capacity to pay, should pay off their dues.

Continuing Mr. Sarker said that the Bengal Government spend only -/2/9 per head for public health, whereas the Bombay Government spent -5/- and the British Government spend RS. 7/- per head. There are only 693 hospitals and dispensaries in the rural area of Bengal, that is I in every 110 square mile. As to education the Bengal Government spend -4/3 per head, the Punjab Government -/13/3 and the British Government Rs. 15/8.

ADOPT CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

What is the remedy? asked Mr. Sarker. If co-operative farming was adopted, there would be improvement in the lot of the cultivators; such practice obtains in Denmark, Germany and other countries. They had profitted immensely by this. Laws should be framed so that lands could not be sub-divided beyond a certain fixed minimum. Proper manuring of the lands, reclamation of the dead and dyeing rivers, canals and ponds, rotation of crops, adoption of various cottage industries; these were but some of the methods of raising the income of agriculturists.

As regards the institution of zemindars, Mr. Sarker said that the lure of the land had goaded the Bengalees to invest their all in lands to the neglect and detriment of trade and industry. Zamindary system had not caused so much mischief among the ryots as trade and industry captured by non-Bengalees. —United Press.

Gujerat And C. I. Sikhs Form Central Board

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, April 15.

The Ramgarhia Sikh community of Gujarat and Central India met for the first time at Baroda, recently. After prolonged discussion on various subjects, a Central Board under the title "Gujarat and Central India, Ramgarhia Sikh Board" with its head office at Freelandganj, was formed with a view to bring closer together the Ramgarhia Sikhs of Gujarat and Central India, and to work for uplift in all spheres of social and economic activities.

In order to achieve this end, as a first step, the Board will direct all its energies and resources on the education of the poor children of the community by fixing a certain number of scholarships and such other help as may be necessary.

The following are office-bearers of the Board:—

President:—Sardar Gujar Singh Bhumra, Electrical Chargeman, G. B. S. Railway, Govagate, Baroda.

Vice-President:—S. Inder Singh, Chargeman, Running Shed, Godhra, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad.

Hon. Gen. Secy.:—S. Harnam Singh Bhumra, Freelandganj.

Jt. Secretary:—S. Joginder Singh Manku, S. P. W. I. B. B. R'y. Jajanpatti.

ASSAM MAIL ROBBERY

"Prima Facie" Case Against Station-Master, Driver And Signalman?

KUSHTIA, April 15.

Mr. A. S. Roy, I.C.S., Kushtia, has completed the judicial enquiry into the 3 Up Assam Mail accident that took place at the Mirpur Railway Station on N. E. B. Railway on the afternoon of February 20 last resulting in the death of 3 railway coolies and injury to 3 other persons all travelling by the same train.

A "prima facie" case has been established against the station master, the Block-Signal man of Mirpur and the driver of the said 3 Up Assam Mail under section 304-A I.P.C. and they have been summoned accordingly by the S. D. O. to appear before him on 21st April next.—United Press.

MORE BODIES UNEARTHED

Progress Of Quetta Salvage Work

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Information has been received from Quetta that in the course of clearance 63 bodies were recovered from the city during the week ending 4th April 1936. This brings the total number of dead bodies upto April 4th to 8,196.

Sum of Rs. 2,865 was spent on the repair of "Karezes," watermills, etc., for the period from 31st March to 5th April bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 98,989/1/8.

Relief sanctioned during the period from 28th March 1936 to 4th April amounted to Rs. 996-14 and payments sanctioned during the same period to Rs. 3,030-10-6. The total relief sanctioned upto 4th April 1936 amounted to Rs. 3,06,020-12-7 of which payments to the extent of Rs. 2,83,062-8-10 have been made. The latter amount does not include figures of allotment and expenditure on Rural Reconstruction or Relief in Kalat State.

The total number of cases in which relief has been extended to sufferers is as follows:—

Upto 27th March 3131

From 28th March to 4th April 30

The number of persons accommodated in the Brewery Camp on the April was 535 out of which 9 were drawing free rations.—United Press.

16,000 MEN AFFECTED

No Sign Of Settlement In Hukumchand Mills

CALCUTTA, April 15

The strike in Anglo-India Jute Mills at Jagadda has affected 15,000 labourers. It still continues. Negotiations started yesterday between the mill workers and the Management through Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhury, President of the Kankinara Labour Union, and it is expected that the directors will pass orders during the course of this day agreeing to pay proportionate wages for extra ten hours work introduced from April 6. There is every chance of the mill workers resuming work from tomorrow morning.

There is, however, no sign of an early settlement in the strike in Hukumchand Jute Mills at Halisahar in which 16,000 labourers are affected. Police are still guarding the affected area and so far no trouble is reported.

The dispute regarding the working hours having been amicably settled, about 3,000 labourers in the Nuddea Jute Mills at Naihati resumed work from this morning.—United Press.

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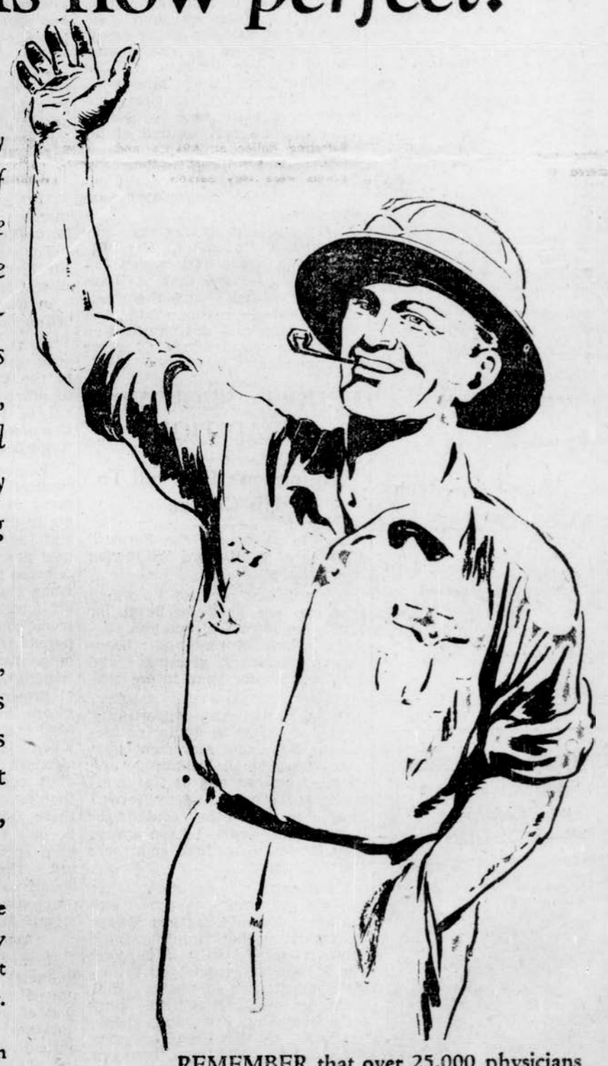
wrote **Mr. M. J. SETH, Bombay.**



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writes Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Babugarh.

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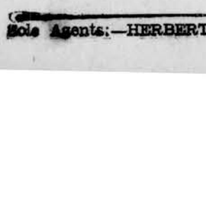

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DELHI, CENTRE OF WORLD-WIDE RELAY

New Viceroy To Broadcast Message

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, April 16.

A rehearsal took place to-day in Delhi in preparation for the historic event—the first act of Lord Linlithgow after he had been sworn-in as Viceroy in the Durbar Hall on Saturday.

Immediately after he has taken the oath, Lord Linlithgow will go to his study where through the medium of the microphone he will speak personally to all people of India at the same time. This personal message will be relayed to London and through the British Isles so that he will be speaking to an audience of millions. In all probability this broadcast will also be picked up by the National Broadcasting Company of America so that for the first time in the history of Broadcasting Delhi will be the centre of worldwide relay.

It is expected that this personal message of the Viceroy will be of great interest and it will also create a precedent for future ceremonies.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Next Session In Nizam's Capital In January

HYDERABAD (Deccan,)
April 16

At the invitation of the Osmania University the Indian Science Congress Association will hold its next session in Hyderabad, commencing from January 2, 1937.

The session, which will last for one week, is expected to be attended by at least 400 delegates from all over India.

Rai Bahadur T. S. Venkatraman Imperial Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, has been elected President of the forthcoming session.

A local committee is being set up for making necessary arrangements.—A.P

MERGER MOVE AT DELHI

Bhulabhai Contradicts Press Report

NEW DELHI, April 16.

"United Press" has been asked to contradict the Press report that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has been invited to attend the Nationalist Party Conference which meets this evening at the Birla House to discuss the amalgamation of the different parties with the same objective in the country into one All-India Nationalist Party.

Among those who have arrived to attend the Conference are Pandit Malaviyaji President, Mr. Aney Secretary Dr. Moonje and Ogle from Nagpur, Mr. R. M Deshmukh from Berar, Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Modak from Poona, Mr. Mandley from Bombay, Sreemati Shannoo Devi from Punjab and Dirish Lahry and Mr. Sailendranath Roy from Bengal.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, April 16.

The following have been elected for the General Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly for 1936-37:

Major Nawazkhan, Mr. Morgan, Essak Sait, Mr. Asaf Ali, Pandit Pant, Mr. Chattopadhyaya, Mr. R. B. Soni, Mr. Gadgil, Sir S. C. Mukherji, Mr. Piracha, Dr. Ziauddin, Mr. James, Mr. Ananthasayaman and Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha.

The following have been elected for the Railway Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly:

Ismail Ali Khan, Mr. Murtuza, Mr. Saddiq Ali Khan, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. James, Mr. Sarma, Mr. Nilkantha Das, Mr. Giri, Sir dar Sant Singh, Mr. Nauman and Sir Mehrshah.

Russia Reclaims 40,000 Acres Marshland

MOSCOW: (By Air Mail).

The Soviet Government have decided to make further efforts towards the complete reclamation of marshland in the Georgian Province.

So far, 40,000 acres of marshland have already been reclaimed and part of it has been planted with tea and citrus fruits.

The area under tea plantation, at present, amounts to 90,000 acres as against 2,000 acres in 1913. The tea in Georgia is reported to be in no way inferior to Ceylon tea.

Ahmedabad Letter

PUNISHMENT FOR N.-C.-O.!

Commissioner Turns Down Peasants' Demand

NO CHANGE IN ASSESSMENT

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

Weather is rapidly changing and summer has set in in right earnest. Hot winds blow from ten in the morning and it is very difficult to move out at noon.

FOLLOW MAHATMA

On Monday last a meeting was addressed in the Congress House, Bhadra, by Mr. Balvantray Thakor, who in a short speech appealed to the audience to follow Mahatmaji with full faith in non-violence and Khaddar and to make their contribution in winning Swaraj in the way pointed out by "our Great Leader."

COMMISSIONER'S NO

A deputation of about 50 farmers from Vatwa came down to see Mr. Garette, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, but were not granted an interview. They waited till the Commissioner came out of his office in the evening and went to him in a body. Mr. Garette stopped his car and the farmers tried to explain their position to him saying that they were too poor to pay Government dues and that their crops had failed and that the Annawari was incorrect. Mr. Garette replied that nothing could be done in the matter as they were Non-co-operators. The farmers pleaded that their grievance had nothing to do with non-co-operation but Mr. Garette replied that no change would be made in the Annawari fixed and the farmers had to turn back in despair.

SIN OF KILLING RATS!

At Monday's meeting of the Municipality there was lively discussion over the proposal signed by Mr. Maneklal and some other councillors to close down the department of killing rats as the necessity for doing so no longer existed. Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai placed the proposal before the meeting and argued that his religious sentiment rebelled against the killing of rats and that he could never vote for continuing such expenditure.

Closure was applied after an hour's heated discussion and in the end Mr. Valiulla's amendment to refer the question to the Sanitary Committee was passed by a large majority.

COMMERCE COLLEGE

The Committee appointment by the Syndicate of the University of Bombay came down here on the 11th instant to look into the affairs of the proposed Commerce College. They visited the buildings for the college and hostel and discussed matters with members of the Governing Body of the Ahmedabad Education Society. The changes suggested by the Committee on the occasion of their last visit have been carried out and the condition of funds also has been fulfilled and it is hoped that the college will start in June this year.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, April 16

Replying to Mr. Ramsay Scott the Finance Member said the amount of sugar imported at Kathiawar port during January and February this year was 11580 and 2248 tons respectively. There is reason to believe that the Kathiawar merchants have accumulated stocks in Kathiawar in anticipation of the withdrawal of certain facilities which they previously enjoyed. Sir James Grigg gave same reasons for increased imports through Viramgam-Dhandhuka land customs line.

Prof. Ranga asked a series of questions asking whether further progress is effected in the Tungabhadra project.

Sir Frank Noyce replied in the negative adding that the replies of different Governments are still under examination and it will take a long time before the decision will be reached. Supplementary questions followed. Mr. Satyamurti, Prof Ranga and Mr. Avanashilingam urged quick decision.

Sir Frank was unable to add anything further to what he had said and said the Conference method between the representatives of the Government concerned was the most likely method that will be ultimately followed.

Prof. Ranga asked if the recent visit to Delhi of the Nizam was to take advantage of in this connection.

Sir. F. Noyce replied in the negative.

GOVT. GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Lt.-Col. J. M. Shah To Act As J. J. Hospital Superintendent

Yesterday's "The Bombay Government Gazette" announces the following Civil Appointments.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb Darashah Aspandiarji Laher, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. J. H. Hammond.

Mr. J. H. Hammond, on relief, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. C. W. Condon, M.B.E., pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. Condon, M.B.E., on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. A. W. S. Barnard proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

The resignation by Mr. W. G. Lely of his appointment as Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is accepted by the Governor in Council.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a post of Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, from 1st April 1936, for a period of two years in the first instance, and to appoint Mr. J. Santos to hold it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a post of Special Officer in the Finance Department of the Secretariat from the 12th March to the 31st March 1936, and to appoint Mr. J. Santos to hold it.

Mr. R. S. Joshi, Officiating Vice-Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, to officiate as Principal of the same college vice Mr. S. R. Tawde proceeding on leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Vazifdar, Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, and Physician and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital and B. J. Hospital for Children, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for one month and sixteen days with effect from April 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Shah, Specialist in Venereal Diseases for the Bombay Presidency, Bombay, to officiate as Superintendent, J. J. Hospital and B. J. Hospital for Children, in addition to his own duties vice Lieutenant-Colonel Vazifdar proceeding on leave.

VETERINARY COLLEGE GRADUATES.

The following candidates passed the Third Professional (Diploma) Examination of the Bombay Veterinary College held this month and have become Graduates of this college:—

William P. Shanta, Kandiah Ponnuduray, Padmanabhan Shivaprasad, Uttamram K. Rawal, Trichanpali C. Naidu, Ramchandra N. Desai, Mamdi R. Reddy, Jaganath S. M. Sinha Jagawat, Pohumal M. Devnani, Gopalkrishna Urs. and Abdul Majid Khan.

New C. J. For Burma

RANGOON, April 15.

The new Chief Justice of Burma High Court, Mr. E. H. G. Roberts, Bar.-at-Law, is expected to arrive at Rangoon on Saturday, April 25. Sir Arthur Page will bid farewell to the Bench and Bar on Friday, April 24.—United Press.

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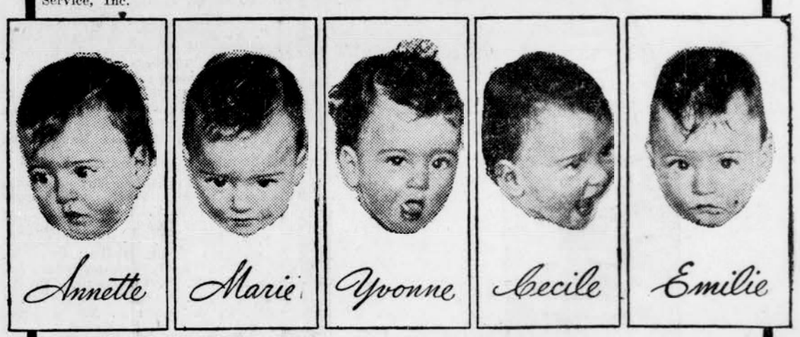

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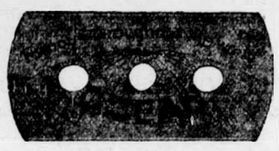

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SIR SIWASWAMI IYER'S WARNING

MADRAS, April 14.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer interviewed by the Associated Press on Pandit Jawaharlal's Congress presidential address said:

The address of the Congress President is a momentous pronouncement which deserves to be deeply pondered not merely by the members of the Congress party but by all politicians and publicists by the people and the Government. The President's speech is a remarkable performance in many respects. It brushes aside all the issues which in his opinion are of secondary importance such as the communal problem and focuses attention on the two issues which the Pandit considers to be of fundamental importance—the issue of political independence and the issue of Socialism. The Pandit is an admirer of the Bolshevik regime of the U.S.S.R. and his speech is a fervid appeal for the achievement of Socialism and independence. He does not leave us in doubt as to the meaning and implications of Socialism. It implies "inter alia" the abolition of private property and the dictatorship of the proletariat. He is frankly an advocate of revolutionism and is opposed to what he calls reformism.

The responsibility for the production of this mentality lies largely on the shoulders of the Government. Their reluctance to concede the demands of the old leaders of the Congress and the Moderates and the scorn with which the demands were treated as those of a microscopic minority with no claim to represent the masses naturally led to the organisation of the Congress as a mass movement with its inevitable appeal to slogans which they can understand. The idea of a Constituent Assembly is part of the revolutionary ideology and the possibility of reaching any agreement on any sensible and workable constitution is belied by past experience.

COUNCIL POLICY CRITICISED.

What is to be the attitude of the Congress towards the new reforms? The Pandit advocates council entry with the object of wrecking the reforms and creating as many deadlocks as possible. The more logical course would be to keep out of the Councils altogether and not to enter them and refuse to accept the responsibilities of office even in cases where the Congress secures a majority in the councils. Apparently this reason for advising the Congress to enter the councils is to secure a platform for propaganda to wreck the Reforms from inside the Councils. The Pandit is not in favour of leaving the question of acceptance of office to the option of the provinces in which Congressmen may happen to secure a majority. His address is sure to rally all the forces opposed to the Congress and greatly impair the chances of success of the Congress Party at the elections.

The issue which emerges out of the presidential address is Reformism or Revolutionism peaceful progress and individual freedom or class-war and the dictatorship of the proletariat with the negation of individual freedom to a far larger extent than under existing conditions. The Government will have to consider whether they will face the spirit of surging Nationalism by a policy of exclusive regard to the political, economic and military development of India or will be dominated by a regard for British and imperial interests under the guise of guardianship of India and follow the policy of divide and rule.—A. P.

V. J. T. INSTITUTE

Results Of Final Sessional Examinations 1935-36

Licentiate in Mechanical Engineering (L.M.E.)

FIRST CLASS (HONS.) DIPLOMA.

H. D. Dotiwala; P. S. Nadkarni; G. R. Meyers; Hans Raj Sapra; R. A. Vasani; N. F. Madan; A. G. Gore.

SECOND CLASS DIPLOMA

H. P. Seervai; N. P. Bhesania; B. M. Menty; V. S. Tipnis; Ram Nath Dhingra; V. P. Kulkarni; L. G. Asher; Heber D. John; S. D. Machinna; S. V. Samsi; S. Y. Prabhune; B. K. Kulkarni; L. A. Dunn; H. R. Deshpande; C. N. Palnitkar.

THIRD CLASS DIPLOMA.

George Mani; M. J. Mehta; H. P. Mehta; G. S. Anavkar; N. D. Dave; R. Subramanian; C. J. Saldhanha; D. N. Moralwar; V. R. Paranjpe; Ahmed Masood; S. V. Phaterpekar.

Licentiate in Electrical Engineering (L.E.E.).

FIRST CLASS (HONS.) DIPLOMA.

D. C. Lobo; S. G. Janvekar; F. D'Souza; Mohanlal Maini; B. K. Bamji.

SECOND CLASS DIPLOMA.

A. S. Merchant; D. R. Khosla; C. Quadros; S. G. Shukla; D. K. Malegamwalla; N. B. Mahajan; A. G. Desai; M. R. Shrikhande, B. M. Shirali; D. M. Shah; S. A. Kumthakar; P. J. Pardiwala; A. K. Parekh; K. F. Taraporewala; M. N. Ranade; S. V. Bichu; C. F. Madan; N. B. Dordi; E. D. Pavri; S. Hyder.

THIRD CLASS DIPLOMA

P. V. Amrute; P. G. Rege; S. D. Nadkarni; M. K. Gupte; J. K. Sampat; J. B. Motiwala; S. O. Hyder; R. K. Bhavnaney; P. A. Seth; L. Frenais F.; P. R. Seshadhri; K. K. Padhye; R. T. Reshamwala; C. M. Dantas.

Licentiate in Textile Manufacture. (L.T.M.)

FIRST CLASS (HONS.) DIPLOMA.

R. H. Naik; Chalat R. Narayanswamy; F. D. Patel; Pallampaty Anjaneyulu; P. V. Wagh.

SECOND CLASS DIPLOMA.

F. J. Hemi; H. V. Advani; A. P. Khambatta; T. D. Budharajani; P. M. Valand; B. B. Sawhney; S. L. Thanekar; K. D. Chanawalla; D. P. Wagle; N. G. Khedekar; O. S. Kantavalla; P. G. Desai; B. K. Kapadia T. M. Mathew; A. V. Kamat.

THIRD CLASS DIPLOMA.

D. N. Karande; N. B. Desai; S. D. Sethy; I. K. Gupta; R. G. Amrute; D. J. Purohit; V. M. Dave; M. V. Samsi; K. M. Parikh.

Licentiate in Technical and Applied Chemistry (L.T.C.)

THIRD CLASS DIPLOMA.

V. N. Iyer; R. K. Irani; G. M. Vachharajani; V. P. Jog. S. R. Daruwalla.

Licentiate in Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing (L.S.E.).

FIRST CLASS (HONS.) DIPLOMA.

Kanwar Sain; M. C. Press.

SECOND CLASS DIPLOMA.

V. Sambasivam; D. V. Muzumdar; R. V. Barve; J. K. Mistry; A. N. Iyer; K. R. Aiyer.

THIRD CLASS DIPLOMA.

S. Kaliappan; V. H. Merchant; M. B. Abhyankar.

The death has taken place at Mysore of Princess Cheluvajammaniavaru, sister of **H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.**

ORGANISING PATHARE KSHATRIYA VILLAGERS

Chairman Tours Several Villages

(From A Correspondent).

Attempts are being made since 1933, by Mr. Mhatre, Chairman of the Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan, to organise the Pathare Kshatriya community in Bombay, Bombay Suburban District and Kolaba District He has addressed several meetings and toured in the two districts. With the help of his co-workers he has succeeded in establishing Village institutions in different villages of the Bombay Suburban District and Kolaba District. These Village institutions are meant to unify the villagers for the regeneration, uplift, progress and economical elevation of the members of the Pathare Kshatriya Caste, ameliorating the pitiable plight of the poor and getting the grievances of the needy and the destitute redressed. Mr. Mhatre during the last Easter Holidays toured in the tiny villages of Kolaba District and particularly in the Villages of Alibag Taluka. He lived amongst the poorest of the province and discussed with them various problems of the village life. Most of these persons are peasants and are in debts. They live in small thatched huts. In some villages there is no school or medical relief. He addressed several meetings held at Saswane, Gunjis, Bamnoli and Mapgaon. He established Grama Sabhas or Village institutions in Gunji and Bamnoli. Every where the cry of the poverty stricken for bread was heard. Widows, orphans, old and destitute were seen leading a life of unbearable misery and torture owing to their poverty. He advised them all to unite and make a united demand from the charity institutions of the Pathare Kshatriya Caste. All the villages should start village institutions and establish a link between the Bombay institutions and Kolaba District. He has suggested to them village industrial schemes of collecting village rice and selling it to the charity institutions for being distributed amongst needy. Being heard by the Bombay institutions which are not paying as much attention to the poorest province as they ought to do. It is likely that P. K. Alibag Peasants conference may be held in the near future for framing schemes to be submitted to the charity institutions for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor peasants. Mr. Mhatre visited Tapswi R. L. Gharat Mandir at Mapgaon and Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan's P K. Free Dispensary **at Ziraad in Alibag Taluka.**

NEW AMATEUR THEATRE

(BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW. (By Air Mail.)

The Moscow theatrical world has been enriched by the addition of a new and very original theatre, called the Theatre of the Peoples' Art, which will be devoted exclusively to the performances of amateur actors, singers and dancers.

The new theatre seeks to become the voice of really proletarian art, by giving an opportunity to the thousands workers, and the talented artists, writers, poets, composers and others who come from the masses, to appear on the stage before audiences, and to engage in study and practice that will be of untold value both to themselves and to the society which makes this possible for them.

The range of work carried on in the new Theatre of the Peoples' Art extends from mass songs, small instrumental concerts, opperetta, operas, ballet, oratorios and symphonies to grand mass spectacles in which the audience itself will participate. Many of the largest institutions and factories of Moscow have already sent their mass choirs, musical and dramatic groups to participate in the opening programme of the newest of Moscow's theatres.

MEXICO DENOUNCES FASCISM

MEXICO: (By Air Mail).

President Cardenas has issued decrees banning the "Golden Shirts" and other similar Fascist organisations.

NASIK PUJARI'S ALLEGED KILLING OF STRAY GOAT

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, (By Mail).

In a complaint filed by a local barber, one of the "Pujaris" in the well-known Kalaram temple, is alleged to have caused the death of a goat that had strayed into the temple yard.

According to the barber, his goat went into the temple and was helping itself to odds and ends there. The goat, it seems, incidentally began to eat the grains and corn, left on one of the raised stone platforms round the trees in the yard nearby. The "Pujari" is entitled to these offerings, which are said to amount to a considerable quantity everyday. Seeing the goat eating his corn, the "Pujari," who came out of the shrine and tried to drive the goat away, finding that inspite of his efforts it did not leave, is alleged to have lifted the goat up and thrown it down. The animal was removed to the local veterinary hospital, but died of injuries.

The barber later went to the police and filed a complaint against the "Pujari" in question, but they are reported to have referred the man to the Court.

YOUTH LEAGUE TO REFUNCTION?

According to a message received here, the ban imposed upon the local youth league and Tarun Bharat Mitra Mandal, at the time of the second C. D. Movement (1932) has been lifted and it is reliably understood that immediately after the return of the local leaders from Lucknow, these associations will be duly reorganised and will begin to function.

"Dabholkar Scholarships"

The Honorary Secretary, Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board, writes:—

As the selection of students for the above scholarships for the year 1936-37 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board about the 15th of June 1936 from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach on or before 15th June 1936. Poor and deserving female students of the said community studying in Vernacular or English Schools or Colleges or taking up training in Nursing etc. are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same.

This requisition applied to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

Jullundur:—Following the alleged recovery of an unlicensed pistol and some cartridges from a bag in his possession, Bhai Mota Singh, an Akali of village Jassomujara, in Nowenshahr Doaba tehsil, is reported to have been arrested by the Kartarpur Police yesterday when he had gone to attend the Baisakhi fair.

PRIZE ESSAYS FOR BHAU DAJI MEMORIAL

The Joint Honorary Secretary, the Saraswat Brahman Samaj writes as follows:—

The Managing Committee of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj will receive on or before 10th June 1936 Essays from Students (Male or Female) studying in Colleges and Secondary High Schools in the Bombay Presidency for 3 prizes to be awarded out of the Dr. Bhau Daji Memorial Fund Prizes. There are two groups comprising the subjects for the competition, viz. (1) for College Students and (2) for High School Students. For Group No. 1 there is one prize of the value of Rs. 40 while there will be two prizes of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 for two best essays out of the second group. One of these prizes is reserved for Lady Students.

"The competition is open to boys and girls belonging to any subject of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community. Any further information regarding Subjects and Rules of the Competition will be supplied by the Hon. Secretaries at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj 284, Charni Road, Girgaon on application to them between 6-30 and 8 p.m."

SPAIN HEADING FOR COMPLETE SOCIALISM

MADRID: (By Air Mail).

According to "El Socialista," the Spanish Republic is fast forging ahead towards a Socialistic regime.

The Union of Tramway Drivers and Conductors in Madrid has taken over the management of several lines and it is understood that if the scheme becomes a success the entire tramway and omnibus service will be controlled by them before the end of the year.

Instead of the initials of the Madrid Transport Co., the trams now carry board with the inscription 'Spanish Proletarian Union' accompanied by slogans used during the Asturia's revolt.

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From Across The Seas

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

The Independent Labour Party Conference at Easter will have before it resolutions criticising the "newly acquired opportunism" of the Soviet Government and the policy of the British Trade Union Congress. The agenda of the Conference contains also a series of proposals for uniting working-class resistance to any war in which Great Britain might find herself engaged.

"The I. L. P., while renewing its pledge to resist all attacks on Soviet Russia by building a revolutionary party capable of leading the workers in their fight against imperialistic war, must oppose all tendencies which make for unity with capitalist Governments, either in peace or war, and which encourage reliance upon the capitalist and imperialist instrument of the League of Nations as a substitute for revolutionary working class action."

The London division has proposed an alternative policy containing the following suggestion: A rejection of the argument that there can be any just war, according to Leninist interpretation, and a consequential rejection of any policy of justifiable all-in working class participation. Resistance to be planned and continued to a point beyond which it can no longer be effectively organised; Only convinced Socialists and party members can be expected to act as propagandists inside the Forces: A skeleton form of organisation to be planned for immediate adaptation to the needs of a war situation; Enlarge the number of party factory nuclei, particularly in the metal industry, chemical industry and transport; Preparation to transfer organisation underground when the contingency arises.

Finally the Conference will have an opportunity to express total opposition to the Trades Union Congress policy of class collaboration and the limitation of "the workers' right to fight."

* * * *

Mr. Eric Linklater, the novelist, has returned to Scotland after a five months' tour abroad during which he had personal experience of the floods at Pittsburg, in the United States. As a result he landed with virtually no luggage, most of his belongings having been lost in the confusion. "The flood scenes were terrible," he said when he arrived in London. "In some cases we had to change trains. It was during one of these changes that I lost my baggage." Mr. Linklater said that he had found India the sanest country in the East. China and Japan were riddled with intrigue and suspicion, and as far as Japan's imperialistic intentions were concerned he thought that China's fears were justified.

* * * *

Racial questions are very important these days. It is true that scientists have hesitated to define what is an Englishman, or a German, or a Frenchman; but others are bolder than the timid scholars.

Four Oxford undergraduates have solved the problem of what is an Englishman. They are flying to Scandinavia and the U. S. S. R. They have no room for luggage, so are sending parcels of dress clothes in advance to Copenhagen and Moscow.

The idea is that when they arrive they will "behave like Englishmen." About 90 per cent. of their fellow-countrymen are deprived of this possibility through lack of dress clothes. British race seems to be terribly degenerate.

* * * *

Because one of the Normandie's three funnels is used as a children's playroom, it has been assumed that one at least of the Queen Mary's is also a decorative dummy. However all the three are real funnels—that is to say, "casings for the boiler uptakes." The openings at the back of the third funnel, which have given rise to the impression that it is a dummy, are a special form of air vent to assist in carrying away the fumes.

* * * *

In support of their objection to Germany's violation of the demilitarisation clause of the Locarno Treaty the French can point to a somewhat similar treaty imposed on them and observed for more than a hundred years. The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 stipulated, among other clauses, a demilitarised neutral zone in Savoy, and a formal ban on France's fortifying the town of Huningue, close to Basle. When Savoy was ceded to France by Italy in 1860, the French agreed to conform to the treaty clause. Again in 1914, when Switzerland demanded that not even a military hospital should be established in the demilitarised zone, France honoured her signature.

The demilitarised zone was suppressed only in 1919 when the clause of the Vienna Treaty which had instituted it was abrogated. As for the town of Huningue, it is still unfortified, although its position as the way of access to Belfort is important. By an oversight on the part of the treaty-makers this clause of the Vienna Treaty was not modified at Versailles. Technically, the parallel is a good one, but there have been other instances, notably in the Ruhr, in which France's record has not been so good. The real trouble in most treaty violations is not so much to distinguish right from wrong as to decide between two kinds of right.

* * * *

A correspondent asks whether there is any anagram in English of the Latin word "honorificabilitudinitatibus" (quoted in "Love's Labour Lost," volume 1), from which the Baconians, with their incredible ingenuity in iconoclasm, produce "Hi ludi F. Baconis nati tuiti orbi." One might say the task was impossible owing to the multiplicity of views, and the absence of the letter E. But some reader may care to try his hand.

* * * *

Succeeding to his title and estates while still a lad, Lord Linlithgow never had the opportunity (says a correspondent in a Sunday newspaper), to stand for the House of Commons but he has occasionally enjoyed the rough-and-tumble of the hustings. The correspondent recalls the following duel: "Where did you get your blinking estates" a heckler asked Lord Linlithgow one night. "Where you got your ugly face—from dad" was the instant retort of the Viceroy-designate. Lord Linlithgow, says the correspondent, got much more from his dad and the others who preceded him—lawyers, judges, soldiers, and merchants. He inherited the sense of public duty. But for that he might have been content to live the life of a country gentleman, managing his property on the southern shore of the Forth and finding relaxation in his skill in the hunting, shooting, fishing, and a golf available at his door. He has chosen the laborious paths of public service.

* * * *

M. Janousseau, the aged and bearded French priest who refused to leave his post at the French mission when Harar was bombed, has lived in the city for fifty-three years, and was largely responsible for the education of the Emperor of Ethiopia. He is 83 and is known familiarly as Pere Jerome. Though staunchly pro-Abyssinian, Pere Jerome was, as a Catholic, friendly with the Italian Consul in Harar, who received Mass at his mission. He had a touching faith in the Consul's explicit promise to him that inhumane methods would not be used in this war, and that Harar would not be bombed.

* * * *

The fact that German voters were only able to vote "Ja" on Sunday last (March 29, 1926) or spoil their papers was a wise precaution. At the plebiscite to ratify Herr Hitler's assumption of the Presidency on the death of Hindenburg the Nazi authorities were seriously perturbed by the 10 per cent. of "Noes" recorded. A friend happened to be in a Black Forest town on that polling day. Every pavement was stencilled with slogans. 'Planes roared overhead with huge "Jas" on the underside of their wings. Every instrument of propaganda was brought into play. In the evening the results were announced in the Cathedral Square, with bands, flags, and floodlights.

The "Jas" overwhelmingly outweighed the "Neins" in every case—except one. The little village of St. Peter in Upper Baden had very nearly as many "Neins" as "Jas." "Let us never forget," shouted the announcer, "that there are 645 'Noes' in St. Peter." Dr. Klausener, the Catholic leader, had been one of the victims of the June 30 "clean up" two months before. Some Catholic friends had only read of his death in a French paper two or three days before, so carefully had it been suppressed. But St. Peter, where he lived and had been greatly beloved, had found out.

* * * *

Lady Asquith has written to the Press to explain her disapproval of Sir Oswald Mosley and his Black Shirts, who met recently in the Royal Albert Hall. Her Ladyship ends her explanation by suggesting the "Leader" should tell his men to join the Army. And this is just when the British War Office and Lord Rothermere are trying to make the Army popular! Really, Lady Asquith, this is positive treason.

* * * *

The first illustrations in "The "Pickwick Papers," which provided the idea for the whole book, were by Seymour. He originated the outward and visible Pickwick, and Dickens the inner man.

After seven numbers had been published, Dickens became dissatisfied with Seymour's illustrations, and advertised for a new illustrator. Seymour blew out his brains, and his place was taken by Hablet Knight Browne, or "Phiz" Thackeray, who applied for the job, was turned down. Browne had a paralytic stroke in 1867, and George Crukshank succeeded him as Dickens's illustrator.

* * * *

London's largest visitor recently has been Alexander Woolcott, the American author, who although still larger than most people, is but a shadow of his former self. In America Alexander Woolcott is a legend, but in England he is not so well-known.

Woolcott's immense and involved sentences, composed as often as not of polysyllabic words when those of one syllable would have done as well, are like a carillin of giant bells. They surge and thunder, but, somehow, they tell their story simply and quickly. And with an eventual economy of space that is remarkable.

Woolcott conveys horror with enviable competence; a flick of his fountain-pen, words of one syllable here, and the trick is done. It is a kind of rhythmic anticlimax, and its effect is all the better. So far from piling Pelion on Ossa he works the other way round; he kicks the whole structure down in order to get effect. And it is not so easy as it sounds.

B. T. EXAM. RESULTS

Numbers Of Successful Candidates Announced

The following are the numbers of successful candidates at the B. T. Examination of the University of Bombay, held in March:—

Passed the whole Examination:—

Nos:—1 2 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 33 34 35 37 38 39 40 42 43 44 46 47 48 49 50 52 54 55 56 57 58 60 63 67 69 70 71 73 75 77 78 79 82 83 84 88 89 90 91 94 96 98 102 103 104 106 107 108 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 122 123 124 125 126 128 129 130 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 140 141 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 222 227 232 233 234 235 236 239 240 241.

Passed in Part I only:—

Nos:—3 32 41 59 68 80 81 92 93 95 100 157 160 195 221 223 224 225 228 229 and 231.

Passed in Part II only:—

Nos:—37 45 51 53 66 74 76 85 86 87 105 131 139 142 168 179 205.

Second Year in Science.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Agri.):

Nos. 16 17 21 39.

Agricultural Examination

The following candidates have passed the Agricultural Examination held in March:

First Year Examination in Science (Agri.):

Nos:—2 3 5 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 24 29 31 33 35 37 38 42 43 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 57 58 60 61 62 63 65 66 68 70 71 73 74 75 78.

Second Year Examination in Science (Agri.):

Nos:—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 12 13 14 15 18 23 24 27 28 29 32 33 34 35 36 41.

Examination for the Degree of B. Ag.:—

First Class in order of merit:—Nos. 61 66 19.

Second Class:—

Nos. 1 4 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 21 23 25 26 28 30 32 33 34 35 38 41 43 46 47 55 57 59 60.

Pass:—Nos 2 3 8 16 18 20 22 27 53 58.

Passed in Botany only:—

Nos. 24 40 50 51.

IDAR PLEADER VINDICATED

(From A Correspondent)

HIMMATNAGAR, April 14.

Mr. Surajram R. Trivedi a prominent pleader of Idar State filed a suit for Rs. 125 against one Mr. Shankerial Amiram of Mudeti to recover his fees. Shankerlal instead of paying the fees to the vakil whom he had engaged in a certain case, brought a complaint of defamation against Mr. Surajram and made several allegations. Mr. Surajram in return filed a defamation complaint against him.

The hearing of all these cases was taken up on April 6 in the Court of Mr. Motani, the Munsiff and First Class Magistrate, Himmatnagar.

Mr. Shankerlal requested the Court to allow him to withdraw his case, the Magistrate whereupon pressed Mr. Surajram to come to a settlement and Mr. Shankerlal having withdrawn his case expressed regret for the false charge and untrue allegations, Mr. Surajram accepted the apology and the Munsiff passed a decree for Rs. 110 in respect of the suit passing orders to pay it within a month.

A Mymensingh message says the dead body of Nani Gopal Chakrabarty, interned in Madarganj village, who was missing from his quarters for some days past, has been found floating in a decomposed condition in Kharkharia Beel (Miniature Lake). It is reported that the deceased left a note stating that he was proceeding to he Region where no earth power could keep him in bondage. The dead body was sent for a postmortem examination.

ULSTER IS READY

Will Help Britain In Cause Of Defence

LONDON.

Ulster is ready to help Great Britain for national defence purposes.

Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, made this clear when he addressed Down Unionists at a meeting in Belfast.

"I have been in close touch with the authorities at Westminster with regard to how, if the European situation comes to the worst, Ulster can help Great Britain and easiest in prepration for defence", he said

"I have explained to them that Ulster is ready to shoulder her responsibility to assit in every possible way and to place at their disposal all our facilities.

"We are in a position to take part in the manufacture of whatever weapons, munitions ships and areoplanes are needed.

It may be some countries are bluffing, but it will never do for Great Britain to be in a position that the biff cannot be called."—Reuter.

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Policies in Force ... ... Rs. 54,20,38,518
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What Is Wrong With Parsi Cricket?

AN APPEAL TO PARSI GYMKHANA

(BY ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI).

Recently a controversy took place in the local papers on the subject of getting of a first rate Cricket coach for Bombay Parsis. I do not intend here to enter into that disputation. But it is evident, looking at the present state of Parsi cricket in India and particularly in Bombay, that drastic and immediate actions are required to bring back to life that "unbeaten record" of the Parsis of the former days.

Every well-wisher of Parsi cricket asks at this juncture: "What is wrong with the present Parsi cricket?" I will endeavour here to put in black and white what are the fundamental causes of the decay of the present Parsi cricket, with the sincere hope, that those who are in a position to do away with these causes may no longer delay, but take united actions.

SPENCER CUP MATCHES.

To begin with, then, I will remind these gentlemen, that the "Spencer Cup Matches" serve year by year a really competitive initiative for young Parsi cricketers, and they also help those stalwarts who have played for the community in the Quadrangular matches to stay in an environment of competitive matches during the major part of the year. Take away these Spencer Cup matches and I dare say that it will be a death-blow to our already dying Parsi cricket. I cannot exaggerate its utmost importance to our Parsi cricket. I do not mean to say that these cup matches are under ideal conditions and nothing is left to improvement here. Nor do I intend to lessen the importance of two other cold season tournaments; viz., the Zoroastrian and the Pastakia cup matches for the Parsis. There is room for improvement in all these Parsi cup matches, but that does not lessen their slightest importance to Parsi cricket at present.

ATTITUDE OF PARSI GYMKHANA.

The attitude of Parsi Gymkhana in not encouraging and strengthening all these three tournaments is highly deplorable and the writer has on several occasions appealed to them to co-operate with the executives in the management of these tournaments. It is not the question of finance to Parsi Gymkhana nor is it the lack of number of cricketers amongst them. I regret to say, the splendid insolation the Parsi Gymkhana has maintained upto now, by refusing to enter their teams in these tournaments has been detrimental to the cause of the Parsi cricket and I sincerely wish with the dawn of the new era 1936, they will no longer hesitate to stretch out their palm of friendship with the Parsi cricketers of the Maidan.

Does the Parsi gymkhana believe sincerely that by confining their cricket into a small enclosed space and by playing week-end matches without any element of competition in them year after year they hope to improve upon the cricket standard of their members? Healthy competition in life as well as in sport is essential. That very rudiment of competition is lacking if they do not permit their members to enter cup or shield matches. Every schoolboy knows that for want of a competitive shield match his cricket will be nowhere and yet I ask these old leaders in charge of the Parsi gymkhana why are they afraid of entering in these tournament? Or is it jealousy?

ENCOURAGE CUP MATCHES

I know, and every Parsi cricketer knows that whenever these cup matches are played by the Maidan's Parsi clubs, there have been some difficulties to put forth a decent team by the Parsi gymkhana for playing their own fixture matches. It means that some of the cricketers of the Parsi gymkhana are keen on playing these cup matches in the Maidan, and yet the executives of the Parsi gymkhana do not think of guiding these quite natural and healthy signs into proper channel, nor have they tried to foster and harness them to the benefit of the Parsi cricket in general. This attitude towards those running these cup matches in the Maidan by the Parsi gymkhana, let me tell them straightway, has caused a serious set-back to Parsi cricket, at a time when we should all unite in a great joint effort to meet our all India rivals in the Quadrangular matches.

Remember that there is no promising crop for the last ten years amongst Parsi school cricketers. Remember that every year henceforth we will be called upon to face practically All-India combinations of other communities. Remember that Parsi cricket is solely confined to Bombay. You can never gain efficiency in the game if you will go on taking consolation by playing some local second-class matches on a pitch enclosed by a small boundary, or by keeping aloof from competitive matches in which some of our very Quadrangular and test match players have been playing. Hence I submit, give utmost importance to these cup and shield matches. Infuse in them a spirit of enthusiasm and do away with the sham of those two or three trial tests on the eve of the big Quadrangular under the name of Dr. Kanga's Eleven. They are no tests for our cricketers whom you intend to pitch against the best of other communities very soon on a different pitch under the critical gaze of more than 15,000 people against cricketers, not only of All-India repute but of Test match calibre. The trials of the so-called tests should be such as to give a severe test to our colts, and Quadrangular aspirants, not only for a week or two, but should be lengthened into months if necessary. Cannot the Parsi gymkhana so arrange to enter say, last year's Quadrangular team in the Spencer Cup tournament for the next year? Think of and bear in mind the vast benefit of such an arrangement. Thereby you will be allowing a good combination of players to stay together during the major part of the year. Of course they will be too strong for some of our local clubs who enter these tournaments, but what of that?

WANTED THOROUGH TRAINING

Let those who guide the destiny of this Royal Game, organize or introduce such an organization which would prepare our Parsi youths for those bigger matches. At present what we feel the most is the want of consistency in maintaining their cricket form and improving upon it from year to year. To facilitate such retention of one's form Parsi cricket should be so organized as not only to sound the form of a colt at every stage of development in his game, under proper guidance of a coach and to make progress year by year as well as of gaining experience for himself. What happens at present amongst Parsi cricketers is this. You hear the performances of a collegian or school-boy, say, this very year; and at once you take steps to push him in as candidate for the Quadrangular standard of matches for the same year, forgetting that he will be called upon to face a standard of cricket far far high above what he has been representing his institute upto now. The Parsi community could have well afforded this in the past, with impunity when there was less of All-India combination pitched against them by their opponents but from now on, you can never afford to neglect recognising this one fact that your youngsters are to face year after year a very high standard of cricketers of All-India or even Test Match repute. Take, therefore, every energetic step to prepare and mould such materials for future. Let it take even five or ten years, but let it be a thorough course in training and experience.

NO FLASHY CRICKET.

This undue haste to shove in our youngsters in Quadrangular matches before they are thoroughly trained and have gained the necessary experience and temperament for such matches, during the last fifteen years, I believe, is one of the causes of the down-fall of the present Parsi cricket. If there is cricket in the youth, he is bound to make progress gradually under able guidance, as we have noted in the few cases of our youngsters whom the late Mr. Warden took trouble to mould according to his own fashion. There is no room for "flashy" cricket now hence for a Parsi youngster at least. He must keep on showing consequently every year at least for a period of five years an all-round gradual improvement in all the departments of the game before thinking of having a place in the Quadrangular matches for the Parsis. And for want of all these stages of gradual development our young cricketers "fade out" automatically after having the satisfaction of representing their community for one glorious year when they should have given us services lasting for a period of ten to fifteen years looking to their ages. May I give the names of such cricketers the Parsis have lost during the last fifteen years? By all means encourage these youngsters, but for Heaven's sake do not give them untimely lifts till their cricket is matured which I consider, can only be realised after an intensive training going in for a period of years. Remember even in those days when the Hindu and Muslim teams were confined to Bombay Presidency cricketers, our youngsters failed us to give continuous services even for three to five years at a stretch. I can give you examples of young cricketers whose very cricket is ruined by such undue haste.

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Commemoration Of Ramakrishna Centenary

APPEAL TO BOMBAY CITIZENS FOR LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Bombay, April 16.

The following appeal has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, K. Natarajan, F. J. Ginwala, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, B. G. Kher, and S. A. Brelvi in connection with the Sri Ramakrishna Centenery celebrations.

"The public are aware that the Birth Centenery of Sri Ramkrishna is being celebrated all over the world. The report of the Celebration in Calcutta, Delhi, London and New York, Paris and other places in India and abroad appeared the other day in the Bombay papers. We are shortly going to have a Parliament of Religions with Sir S. Radhakrishnan in the chair. As an embodiment of synthetic culture of India, Sri Ramkrishna is being acclaimed by the savants of Europe and America as the prophet of the Harmony of Religions.

To commemorate this event the Central Committee has decided to establish an Institute of Cultural Fellowship. A permanent fund for mass education on vocational and industrial line and relief operations in times of flood, famine, and pestilence and the publication of a Centenery Volume called "The Cultural Heritage of India" in two parts of 1,000 pages each, contributed by 90 eminent scholars of international reputation. To work out this scheme in its entirety enormous funds will be required.

APPEAL TO BOMBAYITES.

Bombay occupies a pre-eminent place in industry and commerce. We hope she will not lag behind in furthering this cultural movement not only by contributing her quota to the centenery fund but also by organising efficient local celebrations all over the province. Any contribution however small, will be thankfully acknowledged by the Secretary, Sri Ramkrishna Centenery, Khar Bombay 21.

Swami Vishwananda, in charge of the Ramkrishna Ashram Khar, Swami Sambuddhananda, Organising Secretary the Centenery, Calcutta, who is now here will gladly place their services at the disposal of any institution or individual who would come forward to work for the cause. Dr. A. C. Das M.D., Mr. S. C. Muzumdar, Manager of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Bombay, Messrs. S. R. Subrahmanyam of Dadar, S. C. Das Gupta and Hiten Choudhury of Adiar Dutt and Co., C. C. Kaji of Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Messrs. M. G. Kalelkar, Dr. Dharadhar, House Surgeon K. E. M. Hospital, Jivandas Ved, Narayan Fenani, R. G Nadkarni, Jitendra T. Bhagat, Shantaram Basudev, B. L. Ghose, Nagvekar, Babu Srinivasa Iyer, T.R. Nayar have been helping in the collection work. We hope, others will follow soon.

REDUCTION IN FIBRE DUTY

Merchants Approve Measure But Urge For Safeguard

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have to-day sent the following Telegram to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, regarding the Indian Tariff Act Amending Bill:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber have considered Bill No. IX of 1936, further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, and approve of the reduction in duty proposed therein for Staple fibre. At the same time, the Committee urge that Government should reserve to themselves the power of increasing the duty if it appears that staple fibre is imported from any country at a much cheaper rate and threatens to affect interests of Indian cotton adversely.

"Regarding Spun Silk Yarn, Committee approve of the increase in duty on same Government should in this case also remain watchful to see that if the interests of handloom weavers are adversely affected they should lower the duty when necessary."

ALLEGED HIGH-HANDEDNESS BY CASTE-HINDUS

Injustice To Palthana Harijans

AJMER, (By Mail.)

The Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangha, Ajmer, write:

Pandit Govindnarayan Sharma, a worker of the Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangh visited Palthana on the 9th of April to enquire into the dispute between the caste Hindus and the Harijans of the village. It will be recalled that the Harijans and the caste Hindus have jointly constructed a well there, but the former are being denied equality of treatment in the matter of "Dhanas" contrary to mutual pre-understanding causing much discontent among them. When Pt. Govindnarayan approached the caste Hindus to know their side of the case, he was, it is alleged, badly abused. It is further alleged that he was assaulted by some castemen when he went to the well to draw water for himself and was kept in confinement for about three hours till mid-night. Nearly 300 castemen also gathered there and are alleged to have heaped abuses on him. He was dispossessed of his bucket, rope and lantern which he was carrying with him. It is hoped the authorities at Sikar will enquire into the incident and punish those found guilty.

The enquiries made by Pandit Govindnarayan support the case of the Harijans to the extent that the caste people had agreed to provide them with a "dhana" on an equal basis and that they contributed substantially towards the construction of the well. It is further confirmed that the dispute is not yet settled to the satisfaction of the Harijans who look up the authorities at Sikar for justice.

TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Stolen Revolvers And Ammunition

MADRAS, April 14.

Privates Rogers and Dyer, two soldiers, who deserted their regiment in St. Thomas Mount on Sunday morning, were arrested yesterday afternoon by a police party in Pulipakkam, a village about a mile away Chingleput. Two service revolvers and ammunition, they were reported to have stolen, were also recovered.

The soldiers, who left the Lawrence Barracks, St. Thomas Mount, on Sunday morning, are alleged to have stolen the two service revolvers and 24 rounds of ammunition from the armoury. On receipt of information about their desertion Capt. Morton, Commanding officer sent out a search party. Later the St. Thomas Mount police were informed, who registered a case of theft under section 380 Indian Penal Code, against those two soldiers.

On Sunday Sub-Inspector M. Mulk, of St. Thomas Mount and Sub-Inspector Ramanathan, of Pallavaram, went out with a search party as information had been received that they had been seen near Pallavaram with a dog. But their efforts were in vain. The same evening about dusk, the soldiers are stated to have come down from Vandalur hill to a shop on the roadside and purchased plantains and a cool drink.

Yesterday morning Rao Sahib P. K. Monappa, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, Circle Inspector Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Sub-Inspectors Mulk and Ramanathan and Capt. Morton and Non-commissioned officers of the Gloucestershire Regiment, proceeded to Vandalur, but the whereabouts of the deserters could not be traced. A police search party then moved towards Chingleput with the Captain. This party was able to trace the deserters about 12-15 yesterday afternoon. The two soldiers were seen crossing paddy fields towards the road near Pulipakkam, a village near Chingleput. They were surrounded and on the command of the Captain, the deserters surrendered.

Rogers and Dyer, were then handed over to the military authorities, who took them to the Guard Room, in St. Thomas Mount.—"Madras Mail."

Scouters For Kurukshetra Mela

LAHORE, April 16.

Mr. H. W. Hogg, Organising Commissioner, Punjab Provincial Boy Scouts Association, has been asked by the authorities to raise a contingent of 2500 Scouters and scouts for social service at the great solar eclipse fair at Kurukshetra.—United Press.

Brevity, a three-year-old owned by Mr. Joseph E. Widener, won an easy victory in the Florida Derby (Miami) and equalled the world record of 1 min. 48 1-5 secs. for the mile and one furlong.

TRAGIC STATE OF VILLAGERS

Mr. Mhatre Tours Kolaba Dist. To Organise Pathare Kshatriya Community

The Inspector General of the Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan writes:—

Attempts are being made since 1933 by Mr. Bhagwantrac J. Mhatre chairman of the Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan to organise the Pathare Kshatriya community in Bombay, Bombay suburban District and Kolaba District. He has addressed several meetings and toured in the two districts.

With the help of his co-workers he has succeeded in establishing village institutions in different villages of the Bombay Suburban District and Kolaba District. These Village institutions are meant to unify the villagers for the regeneration, uplift, progress and economical elevation of the members of the Pathare Kshatriya Caste, ameliorating the pitiable plight of the poor and getting the grievances of the needy and the destitute redressed.

Tour Of Kolaba

Mr. B. J. Mhatre during the last Easter Holidays toured in the tiny villages of Kolaba District and particularly in the Villages of Alibag Taluka from Saturday April 10 till Monday April 13. He lived amongst the poorest of the province and discussed with them various problems of the village life. Most of these persons are peasants and are in debts. They live in small thatched huts. In some villages there is no school or medical relief. He addressed several meetings held at Saswane, Gunjis, Bamnoli and Mapgoan. He established Grama Sabhas or Village institutions in Gunjis and Bamnoli. He has assured the inhabitants of Gunjis Village that he will try his best to make the defunct primary school there function again.

Everywhere the cry of the poverty-stricken for bread was heard. Widows, orphans, old and destitute were seen leading a life of unbearable misery and torture owing to their poverty.

Unity Urged

Mr. Mhatre advised them all to unite and make a united demand from the charity institutions of the Pathare Kshatriya Caste. All the villages should start village institutions and establish a link between the Bombay institutions and Kolaba District. He suggested to them village industrial schemes of collecting village rice and selling it to the charity institutions for being distributed amongst needy. Unless the poor members of the caste are united there is no hope of their cry for bread being heard by the Bombay institutions which are not paying as much attention to the poorest province as they ought to do. Mr. Mhatre's message was greatly appreciated and Pathare Kshatriya Grama Sabhas have been established in various villages.

It is likely that the P. K. Alibag Peasants conference may be held in the near future for framing schemes to be submitted to the charity institutions for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor peasants. Mr. Mhatre visited Tapswi R. L. Gharat Mandir at Mapgoan and Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan P. K. Free Dispensary at Zirad in Alibag Taluka.

BENGALIS IN BOMBAY CELEBRATE NEW YEAR

Entertaining Function Held At Parel Club

A really delightful evening was spent by the Bengal residents of Bombay who had mustered strong at the Bengal Club, Parel Bombay, on Monday last to celebrate the advent of the Bengali New Year.

The club room was packed by ladies and gentlemen.

A varied programme was arranged, the chief attraction among which was the song hits of Mrs. Sivarani Ghosh, the Bombay radio star.

The proceedings were led by Mr. P. C. Das Gupta, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay. Swami Vishwanand of Ramkrishna Math, Khar opened the function with a nice little speech befitting the occasion. An article was then read by Mr. N. Chakrabarty. Thereafter followed the musical interludes of Mrs. Ghosh, who with her charming, melodious voice thrilled the audience to ecstacies.

Mr. G. N. Ghosh then played on the clarionet. The next programme was the violin play by the young talented artist Mr. Chatterji, which was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. Mr. Bajpai concluded the proceedings by two dances. After light refreshment was served the gathering dispersed late in the night.

The Hony. Secretary and members of the club were all attentive to the guests.

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Bombay Chronicle
SUNDAY EDITION
LEADING FEATURES OF
SUNDAY, 19th APRIL, 1936

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Private Tuitions By Class Teachers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May we inquire, through your valued paper, whether it is not derogatory to the prestige of a school to allow class teachers to coerce the parents of their class children into having themslves engaged for private tuitions?

This practice is obtaining in some of the local high schools (not excluding even a few European schools) and owing to the connivance of the principals or head-masters thereof, it has reached a stage which should compel parents to appeal to higher authorities to put a stop to such undesirable methods.

Unfortunately, most of the parents, through a fear of maltreatment to their children, submit to such coercion, and engage as private tutor the class teacher who does not fail to demand high fees. If the parents refuse to respond to his persuasions, the student is made a victim to all sorts of harassment.

We know of several cases in which parents have been compelled, in such circumstances, to discontinue sending their children to such schools, and we hope that they will bear us out of coming forward to ventilate their grievances through your columns.

Our remarks are not meant to apply to all school teachers, but they are meant only for class teachers who, in particular, adopt such offensive methods for their own gratification. For obvious reasons parents do not like to engage class teachers as private tutors, and we fail to understand why the latter should try to impose upon the former.

Will the Education Department and the Minister in Charge take up this matter and pass instructions to heads of schools prohibiting class teachers from canvassing tuitions from their class children? All parents will, we are sure, welcome any measures or suggestions for suppressing this tyranny of the class teachers.—Yours, etc.,

AGGRIEVED PARENTS.

Dholka Peasants' Plight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There was a hue and cry as regards the collection of land revenue in Gujerat to be recovered under a high-handed policy. Many a time, it is believed that such a cry is unreasonable. The procedure of land revenue recovery is so complicated and by any arguments even true complaints are attempted to be made ineffective: So that the efforts of the agriculturists and the persons interested in them become futile.

Taking these facts into consideration, a peaceful and legitimate movement was carried on according to law, to remove the injustice done to Dholka Taluka. There is hardly any taluka in Gujarat and even in the whole of the Bombay Presidency which has received such injustice. But the more regrettable feature is that not only justice and relief were not given to the agriculturists as declared in the resolutions passed by the last Khedut Sabha held at Bavla, but the matter was hushed up.

If the correspondence about this matter be placed before any just and impartial tribunal I dare say that judgment would be such that such injustice cannot be found even in any Indian State. As for example:—

Modasar village in Sanand Mahal is a Talukdari one. Last year it was greatly affected by frost, and the field produce of this village was very poor. However not a single pie's concession was given to it. This village is a Kyari village, and it contains about 2000 bighas of Kyari land. On account of the great scarcity of rain this year, there was no crop of paddy. However, it was declared for full assessment by putting the high estimate of crops. In normal year, the full crop is regarded at a standard of 12 annas. This year the rain was 50 per cent. less than in the normal year. In spite of that the Juwar—a fodder crop—was estimated at its highest point, i.e., annas twelve, and similar high annawari was made for millet, i.e., annas 12. It is a procedure before the declaration of Mamlatdar's annawari that the "punch" is consulted about this and the "punch" also makes its estimate about crops. The "punch" estimated the Juwar at 4 annas, and bajri at 2 annas; even though the rice paddy had totally dried up, the "punch" had estimated it at two annas, and in the same way, the "punch" estimated the millet at 2 annas, though the produce was practically nil. If millet estimate be taken as good as rice as held by the "punch", this village will come under half revenue collection, but the estimate of millets was at once jumped from 2 to 12 annas. The "punch" estito 12 annas. The "punch" estimates 2, and Mamlatdar 12 annas! What is the utility of the "punch" then?

Let us take another instance. In some of the Kyari lands, paddy was planted, but due to the scarcity of rain and irrigation water, it did not grow, but only paddy-fodder had grown, and it was estimated at 2 annas, though in other villages, it is estimated as nil. Thus the land with paddy fodder only is estimated 2 annas, while it is a great surprise that the waste Kyari land of 300 acres due to scarcity of rains is put under grass head and is estimated at its highest pitch i.e., 6 annas. The area having absolutely no produce is estimated three times more than the area having something negligible. Thus the gross injustice is apparent. So the village people tried to get justice by constitutional means, even though they had the bitterest experience in the past. They asked for the certified copies of annawari for the current as well as the past year. The officer in charge advised them not to make any such efforts, because they would not get any success. They had been told also that what the officers have done was proper. However, the village people persisted in demanding certified copies. After great efforts, they got the certified copy of the current year's annawari and not of the last year. Had they got the annawari of the previous year, they would have been in a position to compare the system of fixing the annawari of this village. On perusal of this annawari, the village people came to the conclusion that annawari of the crops was put with some set purpose to bring the village under full assessment.

In normal years, the minimum crop of the village may be 40 to 50 thousand maunds of paddy, while in the current year it is nil. Amidst such circumstances, what can be the inference? Against the proposed annawari of the Mamlatdar, the objections are invited from the public, and accordingly the village people had made their applications against the proposed annawari to the Mamlatdar, Prant Officer, Collector, etc. They got no redress even though they were ready to substantiate their case by actual facts and figures. The wheat crop was standing. The Collector's camp, by accident, was located at a distance of only four miles from this village. The people approached, with English and Gujarati applications, the Collector in deputation. But the Collector simply sympathised with them orally and the result of this visit of only 2 or 3 minutes was that they were compelled to vacate the Collector's camp. The village people had requested the Collector orally as well as in the application to see the standing crop of wheat in true perspective, and they were ready to challenge the highest annawari of the same. According to the people's calculation, the wheat was hardly two annas, however, the authorities had estimated it at 7 annas. Looking to such a vast difference, if the Collector inspects the crops personally and if he is convinced that there is even a slight overestimate, and even if one anna be reduced, the village will come under half assessment, but the challenge of the village people was not accepted by any officer. As a last recourse, the village people communicated this matter to the revenue member and sent even wires to instruct the Collector to inspect the crop of wheat which was specially kept for inspection of the Collector though it had ripened fully ingrowth. No reply was given to the village people from the Revenue Department of Bombay nor even were the wires acknowledged.

Let it be said that even the President of the Dholka Taluka Farmers' Committee has received no acknowledgement nor reply in response to his applications re: such Taluka matter. Now let us examine the trend of the replies given by the revenue subordinate authorities. Modasar people got replies as under:—

"You are hereby informed in reply to your application regarding the annawari, made to the Collector on 29-1-36 under the signatures of yours and your village agriculturists that the state of crop was taken into consideration before declaring the proposals, so that no changes can be effected therein. This is the order of the Assistant Collector of Dholka Prant. Dated 13-2-36".

Then what is the utility of inviting objections against the proposed annawari? The peasantry have no other alternative but to submit meekly to the dictates of the authority? It is an irresistible conclusion that misrule prevails. The people of this village have spent about Rs. 25/ in cash in addition to their labours, and valuable time, which is more than Rs. 2500/ to them in such hard times, Even in such condition if the agriculturists are being insulted by the officers, it is to be regretted more. The only alternative for the agriculturists amidst such circumstances would be to unite themselves under the flag of National Congress in order to get Swaraj which alone would alleviate their distress.—Yours, etc.,

D. M. PATEL.

Dholka, April 3.

Retrenchment On B. B. & C. I. Railway

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Of all the Railway Administrations in India, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Administration was least affected by the economic depression and has been regularly paying high dividends to its Bondholders in England during all these years of depression. Still this administration was the first to resort to a wage-cut of 10 per cent. and was the last to withdraw it.

Not being satisfied with the savings thus effected, it readily joined in the hue and cry that was raised by the other Railway Administrations for a mass retrenchment and succeeded in throwing out of employment about 3000 men in 1930 at a stroke, not from among the high paid but from the poor paid workers only.

It was then pointed out by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta that this retrenchment on such a high scale was unnecessary and unwarranted but his prophetic contention was allowed to pass unheeded.

Still all these process did not take the administration an inch nearer to its goal and not a pie of saving could be effected on this score. Since 1931 up till recently 3000 new men had to be appointed in addition to about 800 retrenched re-instated, that is to say, in place of 3000 men retrenched in 1930, about 4000 hands had to be appointed.

This is conclusive proof of the fact that, as was then pointed out by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the numerical strength of the labour force in 1930 was at its irreducible minimum, and that the expedient resorted to in a frenzy of economy has had no other effect but to ruin the careers of 3000 human beings without any material benefit to the administration.

The recommendations of the Whitley Commission and the Retrenchment Committee and the Hours of Employment Regulation of the International Labour Conference which were ratified by the Government of India about ten years are all respected more in their breach than in their observance.

According to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, the Administration is bound to give preference to retrenched hands when making new appointments but while there are more than 800 of them still on the waiting list more than 3,000 new men have hitherto been engaged. Further according to the recommendations of the same Committee the retrenched hands should be reinstated on the same wages as they were drawing at the time of retrenchment. On the contrary those of the retrenched hands who were reinstated were started on lower wages ranging from 50 to 60 per cent of the original pay.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. MENON.

Woes Of Telegraph Men

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is curious how some Government officials shift their ground the moment they are cornered over a certain point. This is exactly what happened the other day in the Council of State when the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs stated that his Department was a Public Utility Department and not a commercial one. Yet not long ago, we were told quite the opposite. But this was at a time when some justification was needed for the several drastic retrenchments effected in the Telegraph Traffic Branch. Times have, however, changed and memories are far too short and so the erstwhile Commercial Department is very conveniently transformed into a Public Utility one.

Of course, this sort of metamorphosis is not in the least surprising. Nor would it matter if no harm resulted thereby. In fact, it would have been amusing to watch these frequent somersaults. But, unfortunately, there is a tragic tale behind the whole thing, which does not permit of such levity.

It will be news to anyone, though a shocking one at that, to be told that a number of men of nearly 30 years service in the Telegraphic Traffic Branch are to this day in the same grade as when they joined the Department, although they have met all Departmental requirements for promotion. If a comparison may be permitted, to make it more vivid, let us suppose for the none a number of I.C.S. men, who joined as Assistant Collectors, say 25 or 30 years ago, and who are made to continue in that grade throughout, and the parallel could not be more complete. Such a position is unthinkable, you would say. Exactly so. But, as far as the Telegraph Traffic subordinates are concerned, it has become a reality, and this has been brought about by the various Retrenchment Committees, which singularly have played havoc with the Traffic Branch alone instead of using the axe equitably to all branches of the Department.

The Report of the latest one viz, that of the Varma Committee, was most devastating in its effect and was, therefore, rightly characterised by that noble soul, the late Sir Thomas Ryan (of revered memory), as too drastic and revolutionary. He had, therefore, recommended that it should be brought into effect gradually. In other words, he did not want the Government to go back on its previous pledges of safeguarding the prospects of the existing staff as he had the welfare of the men at heart.

Is it, therefore, too much to expect the Member for Industries and Labour, to be considerate and sympathetic, even as Sir Thomas Ryan was, towards these hapless subordinates, who see nothing but a vast mirage ahead of them, after performing almost 30 years of faithful service. And will the present Director-General, who belongs to the I. C. S. just give thought for one brief moment as to what would be his feelings if he still stagnated as an Assistant Collector instead of rising gradually to the position he now holds after only 22 years service. It would be anything but pleasant, to be sure. Well then, is not the same applicable to the Telegraph Traffic subordinates?—Yours, etc.,

HOPE DEFERRED.

Appointment In New Police Department

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I humbly request you to publish the following few facts in your popular paper for the information of the people concerned?

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has recently started a new department of photography necessitating a service of two photo artists. While the Deputy Commissioner of Police advertised for the post of an assistant, one fails to understand why the post of the head photographer was not advertised. On enquiries it is learnt that they have filled in the post by appointing one man from the Government Photo Zinco office, Poona, on a very exceptionally strong recommendation from the Manager of the same Department. I will be highly obliged if the authorities concerned make clear the following points:

1. In what capacity was the gentleman concerned serving in Government Photo Zinco office?
2. If he was found competent to hold the post of a head photographer why did not the Manager appoint him for the same post in his office which is lying unfilled for the last two years?
3. Why did not the Police Commissioner advertise for the post and then treat this case along with the other applicants as is generally done in such cases?

Will some Hon. member of the Council kindly table these questions in the Council or will the authorities kindly explain?—Yours etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

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TOO OLD
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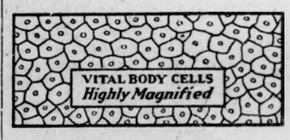
BECAUSE YOUR ARTERIES
ARE BEING STRANGLED

Your trouble is
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
and it is robbing you of
YOUTH, VIGOUR and LIFE

FORTY has been described as being the "Summer-time of Maturity." But at Forty thousands of men and women face Premature Old Age. All the ambitions, the vigour, the joys of life have left them. Neither work nor play holds any interest. Why should this be? The cause of the trouble is easy to locate. There is no need to look any further than the heart. That organ has become weak. Being weak it fails to do its job properly. Its job is to pump life-giving blood to every part of the body to renew and re-invigorate 24 thousand million body cells.

What is Weakening Your Heart?

If you can imagine *thousands of miles* of tubing called Arteries through which the Heart has to pump 8 tons of blood every day, you will gain some idea of the Heart's task during life. At Forty, lime salts deposits in the Arteries cause them to narrow and lose their elasticity. The normal flow of blood being restricted, the Heart is forced to pump harder. Eventually this leads to Heart Weakness and Heart Failure.



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One of the penalties of Premature Old Age is loss of physical force and vigour. Often it is the first sign. When 'Phyllosan' Tablets are taken they *renew the entire blood-stream within 14 days*. 'Phyllosan' Tablets clear away the lime salts deposits that are strangling the arteries, fortify the Heart and renew and revitalize every body cell.

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PLAZA

TRADE AND FINANCE

Selling Pressure In Securities

ACTIVITY IN SILVER

Absence Of Buyers In Shares

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, April 18

This was a short working week, owing to Easter holidays.

MONEY

Money was easy, call funds being quoted at 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bill tenders fetched Re. 0/13/0 per cent per annum as against Re. 0/11/10 per cent last week. Total tenders amounted to Rs. 1.15 crores of which Rs. 1 crore were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 0/13/0 per cent. Maturities amounted to Rs. 2 crores. Through the purchase of £1 million sterling by the Government an additional Rs. 1.33 crores were put on the market; there was thus a nett influx of Rs. 2.33 crores in the market. Government have borrowed from the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 4 crores against ways and means. Fixed deposit rates are quoted at:—3 months 1 per cent and 6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

RESERVE BANK

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ended April 10, 1936, shows a decline of Rs. 2.97 lacs in the total notes issues against a decrease of Rs. 3.05 lacs in Rupee Coin. Notes in circulation have increased by Rs. 339.18 lacs while those held in the Banking Department have decreased by Rs. 342.15 lacs. Sterling Securities remain unchanged at Rs. 67.31 crores whereas Rupee Securities have slightly increased by Rs. 0.08 lacs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 96.78 lacs. Banks' deposits are up by Rs. 23.04 lacs. The item Internal Bills Discounted has increased by Rs. 0.30 lacs to Rs. 0.92 lacs. Balances held abroad show a fall of Rs. 67.12 lacs to Rs. 21.77 crores. Loans and Advances to Government have risen to Rs. 4 crores while Other loans are down by Rs. 3 lacs to Rs. 3.50 lacs. Investments are unchanged at Rs. 5.06 crores. Other Assets have receded by Rs. 7.74 lacs and Other Liabilities recorded an increase of Rs. 57.03 lacs. The bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The Imperial Bank of India statement as on April 10, 1936 shows a rise of Rs. 64.12 lacs in the total cash balance of the bank, now standing at Rs. 26.86 crores. Total securities have declined by Rs. 15.78 lacs to Rs. 33.57 crores. Loans and Bills discounted are down by Rs. 2.76 lacs and Rs. 80.30 lacs respectively; Cash Credits and Overdrafts are up by Rs. 17.79 lacs. Deposits on all accounts fell by Rs. 19.88 lacs. We understand the Imperial Bank of India advance rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

In the Gilt-edged market 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper was very firm early in the week, but declined somewhat towards the close on selling pressure. It opened at Rs. 98-5 and after improving to Rs. 98-10 declined and closed at Rs. 98/5. At the local market continues to be above parity over London, business in connection with the conversion of 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper to 3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Stock was practicable. 3 per cent 1941 and 1951-54 loans moved between Rs. 104-2 and Rs. 104-6 and Rs 103-8 and Rs. 103-13 respectively. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan improved from Rs. 106-10 to Rs. 106-14 and 4 per cent 1943 bonds from Rs. 110-7 to Rs. 110-10. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan after improving from Rs. 113-2 to Rs. 113-12 declined and closed at Rs. 113-9. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-69 loan is quoted at Rs. 118-8; 5 per cent 1940-43 loan at Rs. 111-6 and 5 per cent 1939-44 loan at Rs. 108-16 and 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan at Rs. 108 7-5 per cent 1945-55 (Tax free) loan after rising from Rs. 119-13 to Rs. 120-3 eased off to Rs 120-1 at the close.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was steady with sellers at 1s. 6 7/64d and buyers at 1s. 6 9/64d, occasional business being transacted at 1s. 6 1/8d. Comparatively small business was done for export of gold, and the showing of merchandise export bills was very limited. Tenders to Government this week amounted to £4,705,000, of which approximately 21 per cent were allotted at 1s. 6 1/8d.

The Foreign exchange market in London was featureless, and fluctuations were very narrow. The sterling dollar rate after opening at dol. 4.94 9/16 declined to dol. 4.94 1/16 but reacted and closed at dol 4.94 5/16. The French Franc remained steady around Frs. 74.94, the highest being Frs. 74.98 and the lowest Frs. 74.91. The belga and the guilder moved between 29.21 1/2 and 29.20 1/2 and 7.28 and 7.27 1/4 respectively. The Italian lira fluctuated between 62.68 and 62.62.

GOLD

In sympathy with the foreign exchange market movements in the local gold market were very narrow. Moreover, this being the settlement week prices were well maintained, the quotation for ready ranging between Rs. 34-12-9 and Rs. 34-13-0. Compared to last week the turnover was smaller, and most of the business done was for near deliveries. Daily arrivals average about 12,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at about 1 lac tolas. The daily local offtake averages about 3,000 tolas. Last week's shipment per s.s. 'Strathnaver' amounted to Rs. 83.10 lacs. The price of gold in London after a slight early improvement from 149s. 10d to 149s 10 1/2 d. declined to 149s 10d but closed at 149s 10 1/2d. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-13 and Rs. 34-12-9 for ready Rs. 34-13-3 and Rs. 34-13-0 for May 8 settlement and Rs. 34-13-6 and Rs. 34-13-3 for June 7 settlement. The price of sovereigns moved in sympathy to Rs. 22-8-6 both for ready and forward. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,06,275 in bar and coin.

SILVER

In the local silver market the quotation for ready after opening at Rs. 49-13 shot up to Rs. 51-6 during the holidays due to rumours being current that some agreement had been reached between the United States Treasury and the Chinese delegates. On Tuesday last the price declined to Rs. 50 in the absence of response from foreign markets, and also on the rumour being contradicted. Towards the close, however, the market was steadier on better advices from London, and ready closed at Rs. 51-9. Stocks including imports amount to about 6,000 bars while the offtake averages about 175 bars a day. Silver "at sea" is valued at £833,000. Total imports during the week amounted to about 1058 bars and Rs. 17,114 in coin. The highest and lowest rates of the metal in London were 20 7/16d. and 20 1/16d both for spot and two months forward; and those in our market were Rs. 51-9 and Rs. 49-13 both for ready and April 14 settlement and Rs. 51-9 and Rs. 49-14 for May 8 settlement. The Shanghai dollar was quiet at 1/2 1/2

SHARES.

At the opening the share market was steady, but declined towards the close in the absence of buyers. The turnover was very limited and price fluctuations were small. Tata Iron Defds. and Ordys. opening at Rs. 530 and Rs. 147 improved to Rs. 535 and Rs. 148-8 and after declining to Rs. 527-8 and Rs. 147-12 closed at Rs. 528-12 and Rs. 148 respectively. In Hydro-electrics. Andhra Valleys declined from Rs. 1565 to Rs. 1556-4 while Tata Powers after rising from Rs. 1483-12 to Rs. 1488-12 lost ten points at the close. Among cotton mills, Bombay Dyeing moved up, owing to a rise in the price of raw cotton, from Rs. 664-6xd to Rs. 672-8; Central Indias from Rs. 213-12 to Rs. 216-4 and Kohinoors after an early improvement from Rs. 181-14 to Rs. 183-2 eased off to Rs. 181-4 at the end. Cement shares were marked up in the absence of sellers; Bundis rose from Rs. 34-12 to Rs. 36-6; Indians from Rs. 456-4 to Rs. 463-2 and Shahabads recorded a rise of about 10 points to Rs. 485. Among Miscellaneous, Bombay Burmas declined from Rs. 398-12 to Rs. 390-10, Belapurs from Rs. 163-12 to Rs. 162-8 and Scindias from Rs. 14-15 to Rs. 14-11.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 17	
B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 7/8
Banks selling T T	268 7/8
Banks buying T T	266 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying TT	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	84 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/2
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 16th instant	4.94 3/8
Japan/London 17th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 17th instant	7.24 1/4
Hongkong/London 17th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 17th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 16th instant	74.94
London/Belgium 16th instant	29.21 1/2
London/Switzerland 16th instant	15.16 1/4
London/Berlin 16th instant	12.28 1/2
London/Stockholm 16th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 16th instant	4.94 5/16
London Amsterdam 16th instant	7.28
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 15th instant	£7-0-10
Gold 16th instant	£7-0-10 1/2
Silver London Ready 15th instant	20 1/4
16th instant	20 7/16
Silver London Forward 15,th instant	20 5/16
16th instant	20 7/16
Silver New York Ready 15th instant	45
16th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 15th instant	5/8 p.c.
16th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 15th instant	11/16 p.c.
16th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

COTTON IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

Tenfold Increase Recorded In 1935

LONDON:

A tenfold interest in the imports into the United Kingdom of grey unbleached cotton goods from Japan (including Formosa) since 1934 is disclosed by Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in a written reply to a question raised in the House of Commons.

During 1926, 1927 and 1928, the value of such imports was represented by a few hundred pounds but they rose to 59,171 square yards valued at L1,326 in 1931.

The increase during the past three years has been extremely rapid, as the following figures show.

	SW. Yards	Declared Value.
1933	124,647	L 1,040
1934	853,624	L 7,354
1935	8,061,698	L 76,151

The figures for 1935 are provisional.—Reuter.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 16.

July	2.82 Unchanged
September	2.82 Unchanged
December	2.77 Unchanged
January	2.67 Unchanged

RAW COTTON OUTLOOK

Too Little Moisture In U. S. West Belt

Markets having been closed over a long week end we took the opportunity of reading a book—about the American cotton belt. A curious kink, this cotton complex, state Messrs Laugley and Co.

And, ruminating about the market, there seems little left to be said which we have not written on previous occasions

But we are still puzzled by the fear which inevitably arises when any mention is made of the U. S. Government selling old crop spots.

LOAN COTTON.

It is a matter only of simple arithmetic to illustrate the fact that the loan cotton must be in part liquidated to supply actual trade needs. But in India at any rate, operators persist in adding Government releases to this year's supplies without deducting those releases from the carry-over in prospect next July. This loan cotton is not being released because somebody likes the look of it. It is wanted against contracts, most of the ultimate holders of which spin cotton.

The only difference, as we have on previous occasions stressed, between loan cotton and the same cotton had it been held by the merchant firms in America, is that, held in the loan, it is not hedged. Its release will mean the unloading in most cases of a hedge by the party who takes it up and who is presumably holding a "long" hedge against his commitment. Whether that hedge is in old crop or new crop depends on the individual party. But we say without hesitation that were we American merchants and had commitments for April and May our hedges would be in May and against commitments for June and July our hedges would equally certainly be in July. May be the discounts for new crop attracted hedge buying but as a business principle any such switch was unsound irrespective of the ultimate outcome of the operation.

On the basis of this reasoning hedge unloading should come principally on old crop which is already low relative to spot cotton.

NEW CROP SITUATION.

Then we come to new crop. To the point of monotonous reiteration we have stressed the long succession of adverse factors which have depressed the new crop months.

Recently there has been some slight change and January two days ago crept laboriously up to within one point of 10 1/2 cents.

Ten and a half cents, a tight spot situation—because the loan cotton is by no means all high grade—and a whole growing season ahead.

Ten and a half cents might reflect average growing conditions during the season. We doubt it. Something better than average conditions seems to us to be represented by that price level relative to the statistical position.

And already there is talk of too little moisture in the West. May be, so early in the season, it is ridiculous to stress weather. But that is hardly the point. The market does not move now on what the crop will prove to be in December. It moves on what people think it will be. A very different matter.

Purchases in easy markets look the best operation.

LOCAL SENTIMENT.

In Bombay, sentiment is very much against the market. Yesterday New York May closed 11.34. The last occasion on which New York May closed at 11.34 was on December the 9th. On that day Broach April-May was 225. This morning Broach April-May is expected to open 196 1/2!

India has, of course, produced a big crop. But not such a big crop. And export figures are well ahead of last year.

Some weeks ago we pointed out that the last time Bombay operators showed such confidence was on the bull side between 225 and 230. Broach when we wrote was around 190 and sentiment bearish. A queer thing sentiment. It so seldom recognises when any factor is already in the price.

Over the holidays export business with the Continent and Lancashire has of course been quiet. But Japan has been an active buyer, some 50,000 bales of business being reported.

And there is an increasing demand for Broach, both China and Japan being interested in that style.

Business in the spot market has been interfered with by holidays but there is still a steady offtake at a firm basis.

Crop movement in the Broach districts is about over but the Gujerat and Kathiawar crops are rather larger than originally estimated. With quality satisfactory, however, there should be no difficulty in finding markets for that cotton.

Around present prices we advise purchases.

CAWNPORE SUGAR

Cawnpore, April 13

Motihari	8	1	0
Chanpatiya	8	0	0
Narkatiya	8	0	0
Marhowrah	8	10	6
New Savan	8	0	0
Pharenda	7	14	0
Ram Kola	7	14	0
Luxmiganj	7	14	0
Padrauna	7	13	9
Pipraich	7	13	6
Diamond	7	15	0
Nawabganj	7	15	0
Pursa	7	13	0
Sidholia	7	14	0
Majholia	8	0	0
Bhatni	8	0	0
Khadda	7	14	0
Harinagar	8	2	6
Motipore	8	8	9
Khatkuiyan	7	14	0
Captainganj	7	14	6
Baitalpur	7	15	0
Chitauni	7	11	0
Tamkohi	7	13	0
Harkua	7	14	6

TRADE BUYING IN COTTON

Unfavourable Weather

Bombay, April 13.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report:—

COTTON.

The New York market this week is 10 points higher, having fluctuated between 11.03 (July) which was the highest (8th Apr.) and 10.81 which was the lowest (6th Apr.) the range for the week being 22 points. The market early was quiet and easy on liquidation caused by the Government Plans for releasing a million bales by September 1st 1936. Later, the market displayed a better tone, the prices advancing on unfavourable weather and trade buying. A New York cable review states. "Prices generally kept steady due to trade buying and covering on a tight spot situation and unfavourable weather in the South. There is still some uncertainty with regard to the effects of the Administration's marketing programme on the general spot situation and traders are awaiting further developments. Some easing in the basis particularly on better grades was attributed to a desire to move cotton before loan cotton is marketed. There was some buying of old crop months on the theory that the Producers's Pool's holdings of May and July futures will force contracts to spot market parity. The Weekly Weather Report emphasised delays in the Eastern Belt due to persistent wet weather with droughty conditions delaying preparation in the Western Belt, particularly in Oklahoma and in sections of Texas. There has been no change in sentiment regarding the acreage prospects. Primary cloth markets continued dull with some talk that mill curtailment may be necessary."

The Local Market closed Rs. 1/4 lower. The highest rate for Broach J/Aug. was Rs. 201 (9th Apr.) and the lowest Rs. 197 (6th Apr.) the range for the week being Rs. 4. The Tejimandi premium is Rs. 11 for Broach J/Aug. The premium for the monthly Tejimandi maturing on the 21st April (Broach J/Aug.) is Rs. 4 1/2. The market was easier in the beginning of the week but afterwards moderately advanced on Commission Houses buying and in sympathy with the rise in America. There was, however, some hesitation on the part of the operators to follow the advance in view of the overhanging release of the U. S. Government loan Cotton which is expected to begin moving from April 15th under the recently announced disposal programme.

The closing rates compared with last week's are as follows:—

	Broach A/May
4th Apr.	Rs. 197 1/4
9th Apr.	Rs. 196 3/4
	Broach J/Aug
4th Apr.	Rs. 199 1/2
9th Apr.	Rs. 199 1/4
	New York July
3rd Apr.	10.92
9th Apr.	11.02
	Liverpool July
3rd Apr.	5.92
9th Apr.	5.94

SILVER.

The market remained quiet until Friday when the prices rallied sharply on buying by the well-known Indore operator. The highest rate for Vaisakh Sett. was Rs. 50-15 (10th Apr.) and the lowest Rs. 49-9 1/2 (6th Apr.). The rate for Shanghai T. T. on London was 1-2 1/2 throughout the week The highest rate for London Silver Spot was 20 1/16 (9th April) and the lowest 19 7/8 (6th Apr.). The rate for New York Ready Silver was 44 3/4 throughout the week. The highest rate for Montreal May Sett. was 45.30 (4th Apr.) and the lowest 45.15 (8th Apr.). A London review states:—"For the greater part of the week under review the market was quiet with no change in general conditions. To-day however demand from the East was due possibly to reported conversation between the Chinese Bankers and the American Treasury."

Saturday's closing rate for Vaisakh Sett. was Rs. 50-12. The Tejimandi premium was Re. 1-7 for Vaisakh Sett.

GOLD.

The closing rates on Saturday were Rs. 34-12 3/4 for Chaitra Sett. and Rs. 34-12 1/2 for Vaisakh Sett. The highest rate for Vaisakh Sett. was Rs. 34-12 3/4 (11th Apr.) and the lowest Rs. 34-11 (6th Apr.) The London-New York Cross Rate fluctuated between 4.95 7/8 the highest (4th Apr.) and 4.94 3/16 the lowest (9th Apr.) The highest closing rate for London-Paris Exchange was 75.15 (4th Apr.) and the lowest 74.94 (9th Apr.). The London price per Ounce is £7-0-10 against £7-0-7 1/2 last week.

LINSEED.

The highest rate for May Sett. was Rs. 7-5-0 (9th April) and the lowest Rs. 7-4-0 (7th Apr.) The highest rate for Sept. Sett. was Rs. 7-8-3 (9th Apr.) and the lowest Rs. 7-7-6 (7th Apr.) The Tejimandi premium was Rs. 0-1-6 for May Sett. and Rs. 0-7-6 for Sept. Sett.

WHEAT.

The highest rate for May Sett. was Rs. 4-5-9 (9th Apr.) and the lowest Rs. 4-5-3 (7th Apr.) The highest rate for Sept. was Rs. 4-6-6 (9th Apr.) and the lowest Rs. 4-6-0 (7th Apr.). The Tejimandi premium was Rs. 0-1-3 for May Sett. and Rs. 0-4-9 for Sept. Sett. 534.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, April 15

	This week. £
Total Bullion	202,400,000
Public Deposits	9,300,000
(a) Other deposits	141,500,000
Government securities	106,700,000
(b) Other securities	21,900,000
Notes and Coins	40,500,000
Notes in circulation	421,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	26.74 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include Bankers	104,900,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	8,800,000

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FOREIGN COTTON MARKETS

Showers Over Western Belt

Scattered Liquidation Well Absorbed

OPERATORS AWAIT ELECTION RESULT IN FRANCE

Course Of Prices Depend Upon Weather

BOMBAY, April 17.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on reports of rain in drought section and liquidation.

Some showers are reported in the West and Central Texas which are beneficial but more rain is needed to relieve the situation. The immediate future of the market entirely depends upon weather over the cotton Belt and if there be further rain in the West, prices will have to work downward.

Few tenders will be issued against May contracts but the Producers' Pool will have to liquidate its holdings of futures.

Operators are awaiting developments regarding the release of loan cotton and the result of the forthcoming elections in France as it is expected to have important effect on the financial policy.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with July 11.09. The opening level was the highest for the day as reports of showers in Texas influence some liquidation and July declined 4 points from the opening level and was quoted 11.05 which was the lowest level for the day. The offerings were well absorbed and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at a decline of 4 points to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 11.73 per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 11.53 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with July 5.98. Continental and Manchester buying sent up prices as sellers were reserved owing to no relief in the South-West from drought. Later on the market reacted on reports of beneficial rains in Western Belt. There was Continental selling of distaints and local liquidation met with fair trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices gained 9 points at 6.59d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. At the close March was quoted 5.12, May 5.10 and October 5.08.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 2 to 7 points with Spot cotton 7 points up at 9.13 d. Uppers futures advanced one to 4 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady with a slightly better enquiry. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 9 to 4 points while Ashmouni futures gained 3 to 8 points.

LOAN COTTON

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The New York market eased slightly on reports of some rains in the West and Central Texas.

Trading however was very narrow as operators are awaiting developments regarding the release of Government loan cotton and disposal of Pool holdings.

The political situation in Europe is again causing some anxiety and the result of the forthcoming elections in France is eagerly awaited where the financial situation is causing some concern.

Weather will now be an important factor and should there be further rains in the West, we look for some decline.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10 a.m.)	11.09+01
New York July lowest (11-07 a.m.)	11.05—03
Liverpool July highest	6.00+07
Liverpool July lowest	5.97+04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Advance caused by local operators buying. Weather reports bad on the whole. Advance caused by better demand on the spot. Have no faith in higher prices. Think advance only temporary.

New York: Firm undertone past week. Near months are influenced by strength in spot market. New crop months are influenced by weather conditions. Prefer buying new crop deliveries on declines. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet and steadier.

New York: Rains in the Western Belt beneficial. Expect a moderate decline after the rally just seen. General business is slow. Delivery notices expected to be light.

New York: Local rains in the West and Central Texas were insufficient. Scattered liquidation was well absorbed.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:

Government sales are resulting in increased estimates of season's world consumption American to over 12,000,000 bales. Start New Crop poor. America: Sales somewhat below output. England: Slow. Continent: Generally stable.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as follows:

Clear East; Showers West.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 16

May	11.38+01
July	11.06—02
October	10.39—04
December	10.40—03
January	10.42—04
March	10.51—02
Middling Spot	11.73+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 16

May	11.30+01
July	11.01—02
October	10.35—04
Middling Spot	11.53—10

New York 10-55 a.m.

May	11.37
July	11.07

Noon Call—

May	11.37
July	11.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 16

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	16,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 16

April	6.26+04
May	6.15+05
June	6.04+04
July	5.97+04
August	5.85+04
September	5.74+04
October	5.66+04
November	5.61+04
December	5.60+04
January	5.60+04
February	5.60+04
March	5.60+04
April	5.59+03
Middling Spot	6.59-09

10-12 a.m. quotations

July	5.98
October	5.66

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 16

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.14
Fine (Good staple)	5.29
Superfine (Good staple)	5.44
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.11
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.26
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.41
Bengal—	
Good	3.86
Fully Good	3.96
Fine	4.08
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.22
Fine	4.34
Superfine	4.46

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 16

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 17.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 202/4 for Broach J/A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 203/4 on active buying by yesterday's buyer. Later on there was some liquidation which declined prices to Rs. 202/12 but renewed support by bulls again improved prices to Rs. 203/. The tone of the market was firm.

Later on there was long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 202/4. Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened at a rise of 2 points. In the local market there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 202-8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach A/M	201 0
Broach J/A	202 8
Oomra May	188 0
Oomra July	187 0
Bengal May	160 8
Bengal July	157 12

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 17.

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M.	250	2,950

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 17.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U P	...	170	166	161	158
Punjab	...	170	166	161	158
Oomra No. 3	198	195	192	189	...
C. P. No. 1	212	209	206	203	...
C. P. No. 2	204	201	198	195	...
Broach No. 2	...	211	208	205	201
Punjab-Ame.	...	223	220	217	213
Surat	...	250	247	244	240
Rajpipla	...	244	241	238	234
Navsari	...	257	254	251	247

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

Bengal Superfine	167/169
Bengal Fine	164/165
Bengal F.G.	161/162
C. P. 1 Fine	203/204
C. P. 2 Fine	198/199
Arvi Fine	199/200
Ellichpur Fine	197/198
Berar Fine	193/194
Khamgaon Fine	194/195
Mulkapur Fine	190/193
Khandesh Fine	190/193
Jalna/Sailu Fine	192/193
Burwah Sanavad Fine	194/196
Mathia Fine	180/183
Dhollera Fine	201/203
Broach Fine	206/213
Punjab/American	208/216
Sindh-American	206/216
Cambodia	261/286
Compta Good	231/236
Westerns	211/221
Miraj	206/211
Kampala	334/336
Busoga	331/333
Manza	306/311
Jagadia Ankleshwar	236/241
Surat	246/249
Navsari	251/253

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	1,158	261,233
Central India	2,127	236,615
Barsi and Nagar	731	138,926
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	32,117
Berar	3,185	283,242
Central Provinces	1	82,404
Total Oomras	7,202	1,034,547
Dholera	5,097	99,556
N.-W. Provinces	...	61,520
Rajputana	204	63,558
Sind-Punjab	2,221	413,508
Broach	7,273	268,373
Coompta and Dharwar	1,657	23,044
Westerns-Northerns	178	20,162
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	273	9,222
Persian	...	8
American	...	23,108
Egyptian and African	2,577	148,087
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	28,682	2,165,194

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 9th Apr.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	2,082	351,358
Japan and China	10,853	848,460
Coast Ports	100	25,070
Up-country by Rail	...	131,126
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	28,389
Total	13,035	1,384,403

GROUNDNUTS & SEERS

Bombay, April 16.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	39	12	6
Highest	39	13	0
Lowest	39	5	0
Closing	39	5	0
August—			
Opening	40	12	0
Highest	40	12	6
Lowest	40	2	3
Closing	40	5	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	7	0	3
Highest	7	0	3
Lowest	6	15	6
Closing	6	15	9
September—			
Opening	35	15	6
Highest	36	10	0
Lowest	35	11	0
Closing	35	14	0
Castorseeds May—			
May—			
Opening	20	9	6
Highest	20	9	6
Lowest	20	4	6
Closing	20	6	6
September—			
Opening	21	7	3
Highest	21	7	3
Lowest	21	3	6
Closing	21	5	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 17.

There being scarcity of sellers in Silver and both India and China being buyers, the local market ruled firm to-day with active buying.

In the local market there was considerable activity prices advanced to Rs. 51/15 but declined to Rs. 51/7 on heavy unloading but again advanced to Rs. 51/10.

The Gold market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry at Rs. 34/13.

Ready Silver	51	9	0
Vaishaka Delivery	51	10	0
Jeth Delievery	51	12	0
Ready Gold	34	12	9
Vaishakh Delivery	34	13	0
Jeth Delivery	34	12	6

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, April 16

May	45.90+35
July	46.25+65
September	46.25+35

LONDON SILVER

London, April 16

Spot	20	7	16
Forward	20	7	16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 16

Gold Bars fine per oz	£7-0-10 1/2

RUBBER

London, April 16

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 11/16

LONDON METALS

London, April 16

Copper Braziers	£50 1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£14
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	£206 1/2
Yellow Metal	£40 5/8
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge	£12 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, April 16

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 16

F G F Sakellaridis	
May	8.75
July	8.59
October	8.51
November	8.34
January	8.23
March	8.19
F G F Spot	9.13

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 16

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	12
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	48
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Electric Bond Common	22
American Tel and Tel	167
Western Union Telg	86 1/2
New York Central	39 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	21
Erie R R	14
Pennsylvania R R	33
Union Pacific R R	131
Bethelehem Steel	60
United States Steel	69 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 3/4
General Motor	68
Kelvinator	23
Westinghouse Airbrake	43
American Radiator	23
St Oil of N J	65
Socony	14 3/4
Chase Bank	38
National City Bank	34
Int Nickel of Canada	49
American Smelting	78
Curtiss Wright	7

Market dull, somewhat lower.

Total business: 1 1/4 million.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Java ready	13	9	6
March shipment	4	4	3
April June shipment	4	4	0
July September shipment	4	4	0
Kesar ready	13	8	0
Saraya	13	5	6
Spot Java	F3.90		

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 16.

May	73 3/8d.
July	74 5/8d.
October	74 5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 16.

May	dol0.97 7/8
July	dol0.89 1/4
October	dol0.87 5/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 17.

	Cwts.
Wheat	15,330
Linseed	30,400
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	942
Gingellyseeds	2,132
Poppyseed	93
Groundnuts	8,307
Castorseed	3,244
Rice	29,777
Myrabollams	2,120
Cottonseed	13,525
Gram	5,567
Joowar	1,027
Bajree	618
	Tons.
Coal	4,303

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 17

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/4

98/3/0

3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/0

3 per cent 1941 104/4

3 per cent 1951/54 103/12

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/14

4 per cent 1943 110/12

4 per cent 1960/70 113/11

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8

5 per cent 1939/44 108/12

5 per cent 1940/43 111/7

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/3

4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/6

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 108/4

4 per cent M Deb 1974 107

5 per cent M Deb 1950 115

6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8

6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8

3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/5 and declined to Rs. 98/2. Tone irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 16

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	110 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 5/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 15th April	20,946
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,139,512
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,697,317
Increase	442,195

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 16

Broach A/M opening 199; highest 201 1/2; lowest 199; closing 200 1/2

Broach J/A opening 201; highest 203; lowest 201; closing 202

Oomra May opening 187 1/4; highest 187 3/4; lowest 186 1/4; closing 187 3/4

Oomra July opening 186; highest 186 3/4; lowest 185 3/4; closing 186 3/4

Bengal May opening 156 3/4; highest 158 1/4; lowest 156 3/4; closing 158 1/4

Bengal July opening 153; highest 155 1/2; lowest 153; closing 155 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 11

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, April 16

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 —

C and F Calcutta per cwt

April May nominal 6/10 1/2

C and F Bombay per cwt—

April May nominal 6/7 1/2

C and F Karachi per cwt

April May nominal 6/7 1/2

SEEDS

London, April 16

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£10-16-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£12-13-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£13-1-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£12-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April May sellers	£12-15-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 16

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.94 5/16
Paris	74.94
Berlin	12.28 1/2
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.28
Brussels	29.21 1/2
Milan	62.68
Berne	15.16 1/4
Prague	119.50

LINSEED OIL

London, April 16

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt

May paid and sellers 26/1 1/2

May August sellers 26/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 16

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 7/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£114 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 5/8
Funding Loan 1960/69 4 per cent	£117 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/2
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£14 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£101 1/2
National Bank of India	£13 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

Sharp Drop In Steel Shares

Dividend Rumours

PRICES ASSUME SAGGING TENDENCY

A distinctly easier feeling developed in the Stock Exchange, and, although business was still limited, an atmosphere of dullness prevailed.

From the start sentiment was unfavourably affected by unfounded rumours of "no Dividend on Tata Steel Dfd. Shares."

The rumour was given colour by professional operators and it was freely talked on the floor, that with a view to meet capital demand to secure interest in other iron and steel concerns, a provision will be made from the earnings of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. It was also said that some member of the Board of Directors will put up a strong opposition to declaration of any dividend on Dfd. shares.

These rumours, whether they turn out correct or otherwise influenced heavy unloading in Tata Steel Dfd. shares which resulted in a steady decline in values.

The weakness in Steel shares had salutary effect on other industrial shares. There was general liquidation and prices readily responded. Cement shares were moderately steady.

It is believed that the decision regarding dividends on Tata Steel shares will take place to-morrow. It is possible that high hopes of ardent bulls may not be realised fully, as the company has to make provision for additional capital and has still to pay arrears on preference shares. Thus dividends will be on a conservative line with a view to increase the stability of the company.

Among to-day's sellers there were professional operators, who are believed to have some inside information. In the absence of any big speculative interest we do not look for any dramatic turn in near future. The general feeling is against the market and buyers are holding aloof.

Messrs Patel and Ramdutt in their report state:—

Persistent rumours of no dividend on Deferred brought the prices of Steel shares down. Purchasers having kept away, it was easy for the Bears to force down prices. In our opinion the present mentality of the market is such that even if there is a dividend of 7-8 on Deferreds and 6 on Ordinaries, the prices should suffer a fall, for, it would not change their mind, until a large number of genuine investors again make heavy purchases, which at this present moment seem unlikely. The simple reason for this is that most of them are already well loaded with these investments. Another very important reason is that the investors are now so much dissatisfied with the treatment they have met on the floor of our Exchange that they would not like to risk any further. This being the general tendency, dividend or no dividend, it matters little and chances for a substantial improvement just now seem to be remote. This remark is of course for those dealing on the Forward section.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, April 17

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	670 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	159 6
100	Central India	216 4
100	Colaba	117 8
100	Cooria	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	XD 155 10
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	60 0
100	Khatau	55 0
100	Kohinoor	181 4
250	Laxmi	575 0
100	Madhavji	5 4
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Modern	45 0
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	98 12
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000	Sholapur	1950 0
50	Simplex	60 0
100	Swadeshi	155 0
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1,145 0
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	104 0
25-50	Central	32 6
500	Imperial	1535 0
125-500	Im. Conty	377 8
50-100	India	129 0
100	Reserve Bank	129 4
5	Union	5 8
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	36 4
70	Gwalior	119 6
160	Indian	466 2
40	Katni Def.	2147 8
100	Katni Ord.	365 10
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 17

Century 161 160 159/6
Bombay Dyeing 674 672 670
Kohinoor 181
Central India 216 218 216 215
New Great 98
Simplex 60
Swadeshi 155 156 155
Bundi 36/6 36/2 36/4
I Cement 463 465 463
Punjab 24/14 24/12 24/14 24/12
Shahabad 486 483 484 481
Andhra 1560 1558 1555 1550 1555
Tata Hydro 159/6 159/1
Tata Power 1481 1482 1478 1480 1477 1478/12
Tram Ord 158 157/13 157/8
T Steel Defd 528 526 527 523 525 516 517/8
T Steel Ord 148/4 147/12 148 146/12 147 146/12
Tata Steel 2nd pref 170/12 170/4
Bellapur 162
B Steam 272
B Burma 391 384 385

10	Punjab	24 12
100	Shahabad	481 14
70	United	122 0
	INSURANCE.	
10-100	Jupiter	11 12
15-75	New India	41 8
200	Oriental	5,050 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 15
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1552 8
10	Ajmer	13 4
50	Bombay Tram	157 8
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	185 0
100	Tata Hydro	159 1
1000	Tata Power	1472 12
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	385 4
100	C. Province	97 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	760 0
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	29 0
30	Tata Steel Def	517 8
75	Tata Steel Ord	146 12
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	AAlcock	189 6
50	Belapur Sugar	162 8
250	Bombay Steam	272 8
125	Bombay Burma	385 0
50	Bombay Burma Con.	133 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	6-0-9
50	Bombay Telephone	106 12
100	Indian Bleaching	109 6
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia	14 11
30	Premier Construction	76 8
25	Tata Oil	14 12
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,435 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 8
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	146 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1515 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	11 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, April 17

April (197.40)	197.10—30
July (198.40)	198.90+50
October (198.90)	198.—90

PRODUCE

London, April 16

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers	31/3

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 128 July 125 October 126 at Cross Rate 4.94 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 200/8 Liverpool May 6.15 Rs. 67 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 202 Liverpool July 5.97 Rs. 38 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 200/8 New York May 11.38 Rs. 55 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 5/16

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 202 New York July 11.06 Rs. 46 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 5/16

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Insufficiency Of Rains In Western Belt

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRMER

Wheat Stronger And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, April 17.

On Friday crossrates maintained steady tendency.

N. Y. COTTON MODERATELY ACTIVE.

New York cotton was moderately active on scattered trade buying and covering. Insufficiency of rains in the western belt imported some strength to the market.

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER FIRMER

London gold was quiet but silver was firmer.

WHEAT STRONGER.

Wheat ruled stronger better outside reports. Jute was steady. Rubber was quiet. Tin was steady.

SECURITIES QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange was lifeless owing to the absence of speculative interest Giltedged securities were quiet but steady with very little doing

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 17.

Previous closing	11.06
To-day's opening	11.09
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	11.10
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 17.

Previous closing	5.97
To-day's opening	5.99
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.01
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs.	201-4
July August	Rs.	203-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 17.

Cotton was moderately active on scattered trade buying and covering following better outside cables but the uncertainty with regard to prospects of weather in the west checked operations and confined movements to a narrow margin otherwise there was nothing in the day's news to stimulate buying with traders watching developments in Europe.

Trading in July commenced at 11.09 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool advices and scattered buying influenced by insufficiency of rains in the western belt with July gradually rising to 11.10 but thereafter the enquiry slowed down in the absence of fresh buying.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.10 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 17.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.39/11.38) 11.40/11.40
July (11.09/11.09) 11.09/11.09
October (10.45/10.44) 10.42/10.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 17.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.17) 6.17
American July (5.99) 5.99
Egyptian May (8.78) 8.79
Egyptian July (8.62) 8.63

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 17.

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved between Rs. 202-12 and 203-4 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 202-12 with New York futures about 4 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 17.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 51/13, 51/13 and 51/13. The market was quiet due to the lack of speculative interest while disappointment caused by the absence of buying in London after fixing resulted in liquidation and selling. Prices closed steady at Rs. 51/10, 51/10 and 51/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/13/3. After being steady prices showed some easiness on local selling influenced by quiet foreign exchange movements. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/6 and 34/12/9.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Unchanged And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Jutes continued to rule firm throughout the session and good turnover was put through. In coals, equitables further receded to 30/12, while others were more or less unchanged. Teas were practically neglected. In miscellaneous Midnapore Zemindary share was a turn better, while sugars and electricals were kept fairly steady. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—Three per cent loan 1941 104/8; three and a half per cent Government paper 97/14; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/1; four per cent loan 1943 110/12; do 1960/70 113/14; five per cent loan 1945/55 120 small lot; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/8 small lot; four per cent Punjab bonds 1948 109/8 small odd lot.

Bank:—Reserve Bank of India 127/8.

Railway:—Dehri Rohtas railway 12/13

Coals:—Central Kurkend 5 small lots; equitable 30/14; Sendra 10/2.

Jutes:—Agarpara 20/14 small lots; Anglo India 390; Bally 191 small lots; Barnagore 135 small lot; Belvedere 343; Budge Budge 281/8; Champdany 161 small lot; Delta 330 small lot; Fort William 270 small lot; Gourepore 603; Howrah 50/6; Hukumchand 10/2; do pref 102 small odd lot; Kamarhatty 479; Kanknarrah 402; Orient 182 small lots; Reliance 66/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal telephone ordy 19/10; do pref 14/3; Cuttack elec. 8/8; Rawalpindi 23/8; Indian Iron and Steel 8/15; Indian wood products 23/10, B. I. Corpn. ordy 3/6; Midnapore Zemindary 68/3; Calcutta steam Navigation 170; India general navigation ord 87; do pref 133 small lots;

Sugars:—Buland 14/2; South Behar 18/2;

Debenture:—Three 3 3/4 per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Port Trust 105/8.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 17.

Previous closing	4.94 5/16
To-day's opening	4.94 3/8
To-day's closing	4.94

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 17.

Previous closing	4.94 5/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.94 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, April 17.

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.91
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 17.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 1/4 and then moved to 4.94 5/16 thereafter fluctuations were very narrow.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94 1/16.

Franc opened at 74.96 and continued steady with slight variations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.91.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 17.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 7/16d.	20 3/4d.
Forward	20 7/16d.	20 13/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 17.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10 1/2) £7-0-10

DISCOUNTS

London, April 17.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 17. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 7/8)	5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.37)	37.35
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4)	0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.68)	62.62
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 17.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 7s 1/2 and July 7s 7/8. The market was somewhat active on scattered buying influenced by encouraging outside reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 17.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.98 1/2. Prices advanced on scattered buying and outside enquiry influenced by better outside reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 17.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£207 buyers £207 1/2 sellers. Easy.) £207 buyers £207 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£15 7/8 buyers £16 sellers. Quiet) £15 7/8 buyers. No sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£41 to £41 1/2) £41 3/8 to £41 5/8

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8 paid and buyers) 7 5/8 paid and buyers.

Forward (7 7/8 paid and sellers) 7 13/16 paid and buyers.

SILVER CABLES

London, April 17.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China bought and sold. Market steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 3/4) 1-7 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

There were no sales.

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 3/4 paid and value) £18 5/8 buyers.

Dunlop April (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

Lightning April (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 17.

Wheat	4	6	9
Wheat September	4	7	3
Linseed May	7	5	3
Linseed September	7	8	9

The tone was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, April 17.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	5	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	5	6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	5	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	5	0

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, 10th April 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	119,30,04,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	101,09,54,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	4,76,00,000
(b) Rupees	40,18,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	21,62,000
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	34,47,40,000
(v) Advances in India	94,38,06,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	5,595,91,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 16-4-36	6637000	4131000
Receipts Yesterday 16-4-36	16000	1000
Exports to date 16-4-36	5219000	3894000
Stock at Ports 9-4-36	1989000	2176000
Stock Interior Towns 9-4-36 z	1871000	472000
Stock at Liverpool 9-4-36	732000	756000
Visible Supply 9-4-36	5293000	5124000
Quantity in sight 9-4-36	11366000	7405000
Quantity out of sight 9-4-36	9178000	7599000

BARODA COTTON STATISTICS

BARODA, April 17.

Cotton bales statistics of Baroda State show that 1,50,492 bales were pressed upto 10th April from beginning of season this year as against 56,765 of the preceding year, the figures of Baroda district being 101926 and 31 669 respectively. Mehsana district also shows remarkable increase the figure being 29,031 of this year as against 14,042 of the previous year.

During week-ending 10th April 19,951 bales were pressed as against 3,280 of the same period in last year.—United Press.

Hopes Of Business Expansion In Stock Exchange

INDUSTRIAL FAVOURITES REGISTER GAINS

United Kingdom Rubber Stocks Reduced Further

HEAVY SELLING IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 17.

On the Stock Exchange the long account closed cheerfully with hopes of expansion of business, once the budget is out of the way and has given clearer political outlook.

Several industrial favourites registered gains, notably leyland motors and tillings while oils advanced under the leadership of two eagle issues which was encouraged by hopes of settlement of 14 year old Amatlam case.

The forecast of further reduction of United Kingdom stocks helped rubbers but giltedged securities tended to droop. Internationals were easier.

Exchanges were steady.

Wall Street after erratic opening ended on note of heavy selling.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, April 6 £97 1/2
Tuesday, April 7, £97 1/2
Wednesday, April 8, £97 3/4
Thursday, April 9, £97 3/4
Tuesday, April 14, £97 3/4
Wednesday, April 15, £97 7/8
Thursday, April 16, £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 17. 3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevail all round giltedged queitly steady home industrials generally rather irregular oil shares were firm at first but the demand slackened home rails and kaffirs rather firmer.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £85 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/8) £107 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 5/8) £117 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-4 1/2) 21-4 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/4) £5 3/8

Hydro Electric (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

Musical Industries (27-3) 26-10 1/2

Princhin Johnson (46-6) 46-0

Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2.

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-6) 9-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (124-3) 124-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £87 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (39-9) 39-3

University Ordinary (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2

Ford Motors (33-3) 33-3

Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 123-1 1/2

Camera A (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-7 1/2) 155-7 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (19-10 1/2) 19-10 1/2

Distillers (101-3) 101-3

Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-6

British Celanese (12-9) 12-4 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (64-0) 64-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-9) 49-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0

Western Limited Ordinary (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (£49 3/4) £49 3/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 17. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2 £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £98

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2 Ex Div.) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£120 1/2) £120 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/8) 111 3/4

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116) £116

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2

Donaro Tea (45-7 1/2) 45-1 1/2

Empire of India Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-9) 29-9

Gula Kelampong (26-10 1/2) 27-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-3) 34-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9

Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£16) £16

East Rand Proprietors (66-3) 66-3

Rand Iman (£8 3/4) £8 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/8) £14 3/8

Goddar New (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

Moddar New (53-9) 53-9

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9) 43-9

Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-1 1/2) 43-1 1/2

Anglo Iranian (95-0) 94-4 1/2

Burma Oil (98-1 1/2) 98-1 1/2

Mexican Eagle (14-3) 15-7 1/2

Shell Transport (93-9) 93-9

Royal Dutch (£34) £34 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48 3/4) £48 3/4

L M Ford (£23 1/4) £23 1/4

L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8

Southern Dutch (£23 1/4) £23 3/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 3/4

London Board G Stock (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 17.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 69) dol 68 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 3/8) dol 38 7/8

U S Steel Common (dol 70 7/8) dol 69 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 130) unquoted.

Lord Willingdon And The Congress

(Continued From Page 6)

discredit the institution at every available opportunity.

As an instance, look at the overbearing conduct of the members of the Government at the Assembly meeting of the 7th idem, that is, only a day before Lord Willingdon hurled his parting shot at the Congress and its leaders. In answer to Mr. Satyamurti's question whether Government contemplated any action on agricultural depression Sir James Grigg had the goodness to reply:

"I say that to refrain from doing a lot of idiotic things is in itself a pretty good contribution."

Further when Mr. Aney asked whether it was a confession of bankruptcy of statesmanship, he while denying the charge repeated:

"To refrain from doing 'silly' things which members of the Opposition have proposed is an act of constructive statesmanship."

I do not wish to take up your valuable space by quoting the Home Member's fulminations regarding Mr. Satyamurti's resolution demanding the release of political prisoners detained without trial. A perusal of the report of the proceedings of the 7th instant would give an idea as to what heights of autocracy these responsible members of the Government of India which is not answerable to the people have reached. Mr. Satyamurti wanted to elicit from Government information for the public. There was nothing provocative in the questions to warrant the exhibition of temper by these officials. Instead of giving the answers in a plain straightforward manner, they have betrayed their intolerance of the legitimate criticism by the popular leaders and their hostile attitude towards the Congress. This fresh incident alone provides sufficient justification for the Congressmen's boycott of Lord Willingdon's speech. Has Lord Willingdon, it may pertinently be asked in the name of decorum and discipline, thought of rebuking his subordinates? He has failed to do so. On the contrary he has the temerity to rebuke the Congress members as if they were a pack of school boys. And for all this it goes without saying Lord Willingdon, as head of the Government of India, is solely responsible. Had His Lordship from the start of his career divested himself of the prejudices against the Congress, given up his avowed object of crushing it and adopted a conciliatory attitude towards the legitimate and rightful aspirations of the people and the disinterested views of their leaders, and thereby set an example to his colleagues in the Cabinet, the sorry plight he, unfortunately, finds himself in, on the eve of his departure would certainly have been avoided.—Yours etc.

SACCHIDANAND.

REMOVING ILLITERACY

Appeal To Support Bombay Free Night High School

Messrs. Mathuradas Kanji Matani, L. F. Tairsee and Dr. Poonsey Mehisheri, trustees of the Bombay Fort Free Night High School, have issued the following appeal:

With the advent of the nineteenth year of the life of the school the trustees beg to place before the public a short history of its work and appeal for support for its future working.

The school was started in 1918 with the aim of giving free primary education to those working as peons, their children and to others who are engaged during day time or to those who cannot afford to send their children to day schools, but the enthusiasm of the students combined with the zealousness of the teachers enabled the Management to give secondary education as well. With the gradual raising of the standards the school has now all the standards of the secondary division and efforts are being made to send the students for the next matriculation examination.

The school has been recognised by the Educational Department. As far as we know this is the only free night high school that has so far been recognised by the Department. The school brings within the reach of the little educated and less fortunate, the means to a better station in life and especially holds out to them a prospect of having gained something of the knowledge that was till then a myth to them.

The institution is free as the name implies and admission is given to all. The teachers are all honorary workers doing their best in furtherance of the cause which they have avowed; to whom a small honorarium is paid at the end of each school year, to cover their out of pocket expenses.

MODEST DEMAND

The school has maintained itself on the yearly grants-in-aid granted by the Government and the Municipality and from voluntary contributions from the philanthropic public, which totals in all about Rs. 1,500 a year. But, this sum has been found inadequate in view of the extended sphere of the work of the school. Experience shows that at least Rs. 3,000 a year are necessary. This sum compared with the expenses incurred by a day school is not even one-tenth of the expenditure of such a day school.

The reports being insufficient, the management have to fall back upon the public to help the school. The trustees of Kabibai Hindu High Schiol have kindly placed the whole of their school premises at the disposal of our night school, free of rent, to whom we owe our deep debt of gratitude.

The school has been visited by several educationists and public men, the chief among them are:—

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Karnad Sadashiv Rao, B. A. Thorstenton, B. G. Horniman, G. S. Gangoli, M.L.C., S. A. Brelvi, M. T. Vyas, and C. T. Vyas. D. A. Telang and B. M. Shanbhogue. S. P. Kharas, Dr. Kharsed J. J. Cursetji and R. V. Parulekar (Secretary, Schools' Committee.)

DOING USEFUL WORK.

All the visitors were unanimously of opinion that the school has been doing very useful work in regard to the removal of illiteracy and were pleased at the wonderful work turned out both by the teachers and the students. All of them were of opinion that the school would never suffer for want of funds and the philanthropic public would subscribe liberally for this good cause, if matters are represented to them.

At a tea party given to some of the above gentlemen and also sympathisers, by the trustees of the school, at which Mr. V. D. Ghate the Educational Inspector presided; several suggestions to put the school on a strong footing were made, by the guests present, the important of which is that the school, besides coaching the students for the matriculation examination should also introduce a course in commercial subjects to train, such students, as do not desire to go in for the matriculation examination; in type-writing, short-hand and book-keeping, etc. Efforts are being made to introduce the above subjects from the beginning of the next scholastic year.

Some well-known gentlemen of the city, like Messrs. Mathuradas Vissonji, K. M. Munshi, Mulji Ranchhoddas, S. A. Brelvi and Ishwardas Lakmidas, are on the Board of Patrons of the school. With their help and with the co-operation of the public, with them, we hope, the desired object would be fulfilled, without any difficulty.

We, therefore, appeal to the philanthropic public to generously come forward with their munificence, for this pioneer and laudable venture. It is not our desire to call for financial help only. We hope that the donors will watch the working of the school and guide it.

Contributions may kindly be sent to Mr. B. P. Koolurker, Hon. Secretary, Board of Trustees, at the Kabibai Hindu High School, 26, Holi Chakla Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued From Page 6)

Congress seems yet to be apathetic towards the conditions in the Indian States.

Companies Law Amending Bill.

Wednesday promised to be a dull day in the Assembly,—because a motion to refer the Companies Law Amendment Bill to a Select Committee took the pride of place in the Orders of the Day. Sir N. N. Sarkar, who made the motion, had promised to be not very long on that motion; but he took nearly 80 minutes to commend what he must have believed to be a fairly non-contentious proposal to the House. His speech was a non-committal review of the leading provisions of the Bill and a summary of the evils or defects in India's Company Law, which the new measure sought to rectify. A learned speech; on the whole a sympathetic, and even a progressive, performance. As Mr. B. Das put it, later on in the debate which followed,—a speech well worthy of the Opposition, in some parts at least. Even the choice of the Select Committee seemed unexceptionable. And, on this occasion at least, Sarkar had shed his usually provocative style, which went a long way to commend his proposal, even before he had finished.

Mr. Bhulabhai's View.

This is not a place to review the merits of the specific proposals in the Bill. But the Leader of the Opposition, fresh from Lucknow where he had moved the comprehensive resolution on the Economic Programme, took up an attitude, which sounded more reactionary than Sarkar's. Mr. Desai prefaced his remarks by the natural reservation that nothing he said that day should be taken as index of his irrevocable view; but when he went on entering a plea in defence of the Managing Agency system, one felt doubtful if the reservation he had made was worth very much. Mr. Desai is an experienced lawyer; but one may question if, in such matters, the purely practitioner's mentality is adequate to deal with a problem of national economic organisation. The very fact that Sarkar had commended, in his speech, a work of Prof. Lokanathan on the Industrial Organisation, was suggestive of the right point of approach to this question. How should corporations be organised, managed directed, controlled, so as to bring about the maximum development of our industry, and yet contribute most to the solution of the social problem? That surely did not seem to be Mr. Desai's point of view in dealing with this proposal; and it remains to be seen if he revises his view when the Select Committee functions.

Ranga's Objections.

Mr. B. Das was half-and-half, though his appreciation of the Law Member's performance was as graceful as it was well-deserved. But the real tussle was caused by the irrepressible Prof. Ranga, who seems to believe in becoming a nuisance, as the sole means open to him to secure a hearing. There was a constant interruption, even from the highest quarters, when the Professor was elaborating his attack on the fundamental economic system which needed such patching. If you fix the minimum capital necessary before a Company can be registered, he asked, why don't you fix a maximum profit that a Company should be allowed to distribute in dividends? Why do you not provide for some system of partnership between the workers and the employers in an industrial corporation? Why do you not provide for a possible eventual socialisation of all these "capitalistic claptraps"? But no one thought him to be even relevant and of course none troubled to reply. Poor Ranga said he was speaking "against the whole Bill" and not only on the particular motion! But his cry was a wail in the wilderness; and, under the accepted canons of such debate, the President must be admitted to have been justified in ruling Ranga out of order. Though even he need not have been quite so brusque and impatient as he sounded. As the crop of speakers was not exhausted even though 1.30 had struck, the House was adjourned.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1936

"Great Opportunity Lies In India's Hands"

New Viceroy's Enthusiasm For Reforms

CERTIFICATE TO LORD WILLINGDON

Assures Bombay Of His Support To Its Claims

Lord Linlithgow.

Lady Linlithgow.

BOMBAY, Friday.

"India is a land of warm affections and abiding loyalties. Now that I return to assume the new responsibilities which lies before me, I feel already from the cordiality with which you have received me that I am 'back among friends' ready to give me their encouragement and support.

"I shall spare no effort in the years that I shall spend among you to do all that in me lies to give back in service to India some return for all that I have in the past received from India in kindness, sympathy and understanding."

With this promise, the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy-designate of India, made his first utterance after landing on the shores of India at the Gateway of India this morning, in reply to the address of the Municipal Corporation which was read by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor.

The usual scenes were witnessed at the Apollo Bunder on the arrival of the Viceroy-Designate when the traditional ceremonies were gone through.

After the usual presentation of address the Marquess of Linlithgow drove in state to Government House.

Reception At Bunder

The Marquess of Linlithgow accompanied by the Marchioness arrived by the mail boat "Strathmore" at 6-45 a.m. yesterday to assume the office of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

At 6-45 a.m. a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the Military Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy, and Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Bombay proceeded on board the s.s. "Strathmore" and left the boat at 7-20 a.m. to disembark at the Gateway of India.

As soon as the Viceroy-designate left the mail boat a salute was fired from the saluting battery which was followed by a salute of 31 guns as he landed at the Apollo Bunder. At the Bunder he was received by H.E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne.

Introduced To Princes

This formality being over the Governor introduced the new Viceroy to the ruling princes and chiefs, the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Bishop of Bombay, the members of the Government, President of the Legislative Council and other officials and non-officials.

The Viceroy-designate was then conducted in procession by the Governor of Bombay through the Gateway where he inspected the Guards of Honour. After this inspection he proceeded to a block where certain cultivators from the presidency were invited to receive their greetings and also of the school children in a special enclosure. This was followed by the introduction of the foreign consular officers.

Corporation Address

For the first time were loudspeakers used on the occasion of the arrival of an incoming Viceroy, and it was through the Chicago microphone, that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, read the address of the Municipal Corporation, which has already been published in these columns. It stated among other things:

As the Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, Your Lordship has gained an intimate knowledge of the constitutional machinery which it will be your duty to set into motion. We cannot say that the new India Act has been welcomed in this country with any marked degree of enthusiasm. Several of its provisions, especially in the Federal sphere with which Your Lordship will be more directly concerned, have raised grave misgivings among large sections of the people and have met with fierce criticism. We nevertheless feel that the success of a constitution, despite its defects and shortcomings, depends on the spirit in which it is worked. We hope and pray that Your Lordship may allay all misgivings by the wise, liberal and statesmanlike manner in which you will exercise the powers vested in you.

Not A Stranger

Your Lordship is no stranger to our shores. You had over nine years ago occasion to tour India extensively and acquire a first-hand knowledge of rural India. As Chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, you are well aware of the conditions prevalent in the countryside and the hard lot of the peasantry which forms the bulk of our population. Since the Commission issued its report, in the shaping of which Your Lordship had no small part, the attention of Government has been increasingly directed to the needs and problems of our villages and rural uplift is now much more in the public eye. We have no doubt that Your Lordship will by your personal interest give fresh impetus to this movement and by organised and sustained effort will infuse new life and new hope into the heart of the tiller of the soil.

To those who doubt the capacity of Indians to manage their own affairs successfully, the history of this Corporation for well-nigh fifty years is a complete answer. This Corporation, it has been generally acknowledged, has exercised the wide powers of self-government vested in it with efficiency and a sense of responsibility. It has been the training ground for many eminent public men who have made no mean contribution to the public life of this country. Above all, it is our pride that men of all races and communities which have sought a home in this cosmopolitan City have co-operated in the successful working of its constitution and administration, and that without any safeguards or communal representation men of all communities have had an open field for the exercise of their talents. This Corporation rejoices in a sense of common citizenship and has ever been actuated by the highest civic ideals.

City's Trade

The growth and prosperity of this City are, as Your Lordship is well aware, mainly dependent on the prosperity of its textile industry and the growth of its international trade. Unfortunately the world-wide economic crisis has not failed to react on our City. The trade of this City has suffered a set-back partly owing to economic nationalism which is becoming the fixed policy of many nations, and partly due to rise of rival ports along the coast and the inducements offered which tend to divert trade elsewhere. The cotton industry too is coping with serious difficulties, faced with ruthless competition both from the outside world and internal rivals. These depressing factors have had serious repercussions on our finances and the normal growth of our activities.

Moreover, we have had to take over the burden of the City Improvement Trust with its 17 crores of debt, and its deficit budgets, which have added considerably to our already heavy liabilities.

Progress Continues

Despite such trying circumstances we have been keeping our services unimpaired and have in no way curtailed the civic amenities so far provided. We have further undertaken and are speedily carrying out the drainage of the fast developing northern parts of the City, at the estimated cost of about Rs. 24 lakhs. It will thus be abundantly clear that we have not allowed adverse circumstances to damp our civic ardour or arrest the progressive spirit of our administration.

We do not wish to convey an impression that nothing is remaining undone which conduces to the civic welfare of the people. We acknowledge that there is considerable room for improvement in the conditions in which many of our citizens live There are no doubt slums in certain parts of the City which require attention and the Corporation is alive to its responsibilities in the matter. The scheme of compulsory education, which has so far been confined to two Wards of the City, has to be extended to the other five Wards as well. There is still a demand for further medical relief though we have increased our contribution towards the same from Rs. 4.86 lakhs in 1920-21 to Rs. 21.39 lakhs. There is great need for more open spaces and playgrounds, on which the health and vitality of the City and specially of the younger generation depends. These and other needs involve a very large outlay for which our inelastic and limited sources of revenue cannot provide.

Linlithgow Replies

The Marquess of Linlithgow then replied;

Mr. Mayor and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay,

It gives me great pleasure to receive the address of welcome you have read to me. In particular, I thank you for the appreciative terms in which you so kindly refer to myself and to my past association with this country.

India is a land of warm affections and abiding loyalties. Now that I return to assume the new responsibilities which lie before me, I feel already from the cordiality with which you have received me that I am "back among friends" ready to give me their encouragement and support. I shall spare no effort in the years that I shall spend among you to do all that in me lies to give back in service to India some return for all that I have in the past received from India in kindness, sympathy and understanding.

Agricultural Progress

My work as Chairman of the Agricultural Commission, which you mention, was to me of absorbing interest. It gave me opportunities, which I hope may now stand me in good stead, of moving among all classes and of learning something in a very personal way of their manners of life and modes of thought. The cultivator tilling his fields remains as ever the backbone of this country, and the foundation of her prosperity. I rejoice to know that the people of this great city appreciate the profound significance of agricultural improvement and that they have in mind the extent to which their own prosperity is linked with that of the farmers of India.

The work of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, to which also you allude, is fresh in the public mind. I counted it an honour and a privilege to preside over the Committee's deliberations, to work with the delegates from India, and thus to come again into direct contact with Indian problems and with the hopes and aspirations of India's people. I shall assume the arduous duties of my office at a time when the great changes contemplated by the Committee and since endorsed by the British Parliament are to be introduced. A great opportunity lies now to India's hand. You will not expect pronouncements from me on this occasion as to the measures of constitutional reform which have for so long engaged the attention of statesmen in this country and at home; but let me say to you that it is with hope and with confidence that I come to take my part in the great constructive work that lies before this country.

Economic Depression

This beautiful city, of which you are so justly proud, has, as you tell me, not altogether escaped the ill-effects of the economic depression which have made themselves felt in all parts of the world. I trust with you that the worst of those difficulties may now be behind us, and that we are at this time well set upon a period of recuperation. The citizens of Bombay deservedly enjoy a reputation for industry, enterprise and public spirit. Imbued with these qualities they need fear no rivals.

I have listened with great interest to your account of the way in which difficulties have been met and civic amenities, which are your especial charge, efficiently maintained I am not, of course, in a position to discuss your local needs; but I can assure you that in all matters coming before me, I shall not be found indifferent to the claims of this historic city.

Lady Linlithgow wishes me to thank you for your very kind reference to her. You may rest assured of her never-failing support to all that contributes to the welfare of the people of India.

Praises Willingdon

I would like before I conclude my remarks to take the opportunity of this, the first public utterance to be made by me in India, to pay a heart-felt tribute to the Viceroy whom, very shortly, I shall have to refer to as my predecessor. His Excellency Lord Willingdon has guided the ship of State during an eventful and critical period with a distinction of which we are all aware. He came to his high office well equipped for the heavy responsibility which it involves by long service in India by a close acquaintance with her problems and her personalities, and by a deep and informed sympathy for Indian culture and Indian aspirations.

He leaves India now, after

(Continued on Page 9.)

Taxi Drivers To Hold Out Till End

Public Urged To Help Strikers' Council Of Action

BOMBAY, Friday.

The question of a ballot to measure exactly the determined strength of taxi-men who will stick on till their end is achieved, which was put before the general body of the Taxi-Drivers' Union this morning, was deferred till Thursday in view of the Municipal Corporation's special meeting on the Taxi-strike situation.

By another resolution the meeting appealed to the public and public bodies to come to their aid.

The strike is growing from strength to strength. The temporary lull which followed the reply of the Commissioner, has passed away. The strikers exhibited a jovial and optimistic spirit at to-day's meeting.

To instil a spirit of discipline as befitted the soldiers in a struggle, Mr. Liaquat Hussain the president asked all the men who were scattered all over the meeting place, to sit together; and the pressmen and outsiders only were asked to be on the dais.

The strike is seriously affecting the night-life of Bombay: It is amusing to see at the big hotels in the Fort area pleasure-seekers calling up victorias. But meanwhile from sometimes a private taxi without a meter swoops down on the scene and the poor gharrywalla is dismissed with a pittance of waiting charges.

PURSUADING BLACK-LEG.

At the taxi-stands batches of strikers are to be seen, waiting there to persuade a rare black-leg to join the strike and respect the union demand which was only fighting for a mere existence of the taxi-trade in Bombay.

The agitation of the union against the indiscriminate passing of Taxis by the Motor-Vehicles department seems to have attracted the attention of the Police Commissioner and it is understood during the last few days nearly 15 cars of black leggers were refused passing even with the attaching of a label to the old-meters of 8 annas denoting the new rate, as is the practice now. However the usual practice was followed in the case of the cars so far passed with the exception of a few. The total number of these amounts now nearly to a hundred.

Mr. Jhabwala announced at the meeting the hundred rupees donation of Mr. Sequeira, the taxi and petrol pump owner of Colaba which was greeted with cheers.

Commissioner's Next Reply

He said that the Union received an acknowledgment of their Council's reply from the Police Commissioner which stated a reply would be sent to them shortly.

About the visit of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, His Worship The Mayor (who incidentally happens to be an ex-president of the Taxi-Drivers Union), along with some of the Councillors to the Commissioner, he said that no time of meeting was fixed so far, perhaps due to the incoming and outgoing of the Viceroys from Bombay. They should be patient and everything would go on well. The Mayor in the fitness of things has taken up their's as well as the public's cause and they would achieve success.

Over the question of the various arrangement certain members expressed inconvenience but Mr. Liaquat Hussain explained they were in the course of a struggle and a spirit of comeraderie should be maintained. He said it was very satisfying that only a hundred cars should be passed after a fortnight's struggle when they estimated the black-legs in the trade to amount to nearly 200 which fact showed the moral pressure exerted by the Union's cause on one and all in the trade whether they were members of the Union or not.

Not Union Members.

In fact the black-legs who registered cars so far were not members of the Union and all the cars passed belonged to a few individuals. The Union was proud of having the solidarity of its membership behind it.

Other members spoke with emphasis of their determination to continue the strike till their aim of a four-anna taxi was achieved.

Mr. Jhabwala in announcing their Council's meeting for 9 a.m. and general meeting at Chowpatty at 6 p.m. on Saturday said that their motto should be to do or die. He once again appealed to the strikers to be peaceful. They did not resort to picketing even when they had a right to it since they did not want to give any handle to anybody to misrepresent them or decry them in any manner.

NO VIOLENCE.

There should not be even a semblance of violence or intimidation or aggressiveness on their part as their struggle was a peaceful, legitimate and constitutional one.

The following resolutions were passed towards the end. This meeting deems that there is no need to hold a ballot till the Bombay Corporation decides the whole issue on Thursday next and calls upon the taxi-men to continue their struggle till the final victory is achieved."

"This meeting appeals to all citizens and public bodies to extend every help to enable the Council of Action to assert its demands."

RAIDS IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, April 17.

Armed with a warrant under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the police searched the house and shops of Mr. Gurdit Singh, a Socialist, for alleged publication of certain proscribed leaflet. Nothing except a letter was seized.

Another raid was made on the Press and office of the "Desh Dardi Punjabi", a weekly. Nothing incriminating was discovered.—United Press

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A Karachi message says a paper mill, first of its kind, in Sind, it is learnt is very shortly going to be constructed on the banks of the river Indus at Kotri, with an authorised capital of Rs. 12,50,000. It will be called by the name of Indus Paper Mills Limited. The promoters expect to manufacture about four tons of eriting paper every day.

A Washington cable says:—The House of Representatives (Labour Committee) has approved by 10 votes to 2 the Ellen Bogen Bill for Federal regulation of the Textile Industry.

A Moscow cable says that Boris Skvirsky has been appointed as the Soviet Ambassador in Afghanistan.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

SWIFTLY THE GANG LOWERS HALLOWELL'S BODY INTO THE SEWER FILLED WITH DEADLY GAS,
WITH THE MANHOLE ON, NOBODY WILL EVER FIND HIM!
DON'T LEAVE A TRACE!
WHERE ARE WE GOING, TIGER?—IT'S TOO LATE TO GET OUT OF ENGLAND NOW!---
JUST FOLLOW ME--WE'RE NOT LEAVING ENGLAND!
HERE'S THE PLACE!---- IT'S A REGULAR HIDE-OUT! ---AND WAIT UNTIL YOU SEE WHAT I'VE GOT INSIDE!
I'M COLONEL RUISLIP--I WANT TO SEE THE COMMISSIONER--LIEUTENANT HALLOWELL IS MISSING, AND I THINK HE'S MIXED UP IN THE THEFT OF THE JEWELS!
FATHER, I KNOW YOU'RE WRONG!-- OH, WHAT CAN HAVE HAPPENED TO HIM?
SCOTLAND YARD
LYMAN ANDERSON
3-25
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Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.